YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,167—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th Feb.
* PERSIA	9000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	9000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

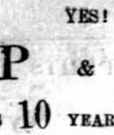
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are dispatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassovich	3,041	in March 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 629-8,
Available for 12 months	1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO INGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,966	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made, CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Morillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

TREACHER & CO.'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES

BOTTLED IN EUROPE and Guaranteed as to QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	77	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6	8
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3	4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	47	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	"	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	34	0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	"	24	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Nowera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Taiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq., } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,180,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	10,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	22	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.
MISS JANET WALDORF,
The Famous American Actress.
MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,
In Conjunction with
MR. EDMUND RUSSELL,
THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN
SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR,
Supported by
A powerful and Talented Company in the Classical Heroic Melodrama.
"INGOMAR,"
The Barbarian (in 3 acts.)
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co. Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.

THE
EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION
45-47, HORNBY ROW,
CLOSES ON SATURDAY, 9th INST.
AT 5 P.M.
Many IMPORTANT ADDITIONS have been made and are now on view.

RANGOON GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE above Club purpose raising a LOAN of Rs. 1 32,000 by issue of Rs. 100 DEBENTURES bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum payable half yearly. Anyone wishing to take up a part or the whole of above can have particulars by applying to the CLUB SECRETARY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

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It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
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As used by the Champion in all his matches.
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID LANE OR CHANA STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Narsum Jeevan by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th January, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ayub Ebrahim and Abu Ebrahim themselves and himself, and as trustees for and on behalf of Gunney-Ebrahim Ayashaal and Zoolekhaal, the children of the late Ebrahim Abu, deceased, the following:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at the north side of Musjid Lane or Chana Street, within the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under old No. 670, new No. 5851, old Survey No. 147, and new Survey No. 8609, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the municipality formerly under No. 3 and now under A ward No. 2544, and Street Nos. 24, 26, and 28, and bounded on the north by the property of Lalji Mowji, on the south by Masjid Lane aforesaid, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by the property of Javerchand Karramchund, all which said premises now are and have for some time past been in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kinz and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, No. 15, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th February 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ON VIEW.—Late Mrs. Annie Bapty's Bona-fide Sale of Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Plateware. Piano, Harmonium, Horses and Carriages, surveying Instruments, Plants, etc., etc., Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

ON VIEW.—Mr P. K. Thomas' Valuable Furniture, Piano, Glass and Crockeryware, Plateware, etc., at Mount Pleasant Road, Mazagaon, to be SOLD on SUNDAY.

ON VIEW.—Mr H. O. Campbell's Bona-fide Sale of furniture by "Roberts and Wimbridge," Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, etc., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

PORTLAND CEMENT "Pyramid" Brand by Knight Bevan and Sturge. Large Stocks kept by JOHN FLEMING and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL":—Those who really require a delightful Hot Weather Resort, after the Epidemics of Bombay, cannot do better than to go to the "FOUNTAIN" to recuperate, Loveliest spot. Excellent Rooms. Cuisine first-class.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, at Rs. 5-10-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Ghuznavi, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

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TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Castle Cross, London.

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BY
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It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.
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The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.
I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.
It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium... I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.
This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAW YEAR," July, 1900.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
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BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
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NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Annexe Watson's Hotel, at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR THE RIGHT TO SELL ICE AND ÆRATED WATERS IN MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders in his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire) on the 15th February, 1901, for the CONTRACT TO SELL ICE and ÆRATED WATERS on Mail and Passenger Trains, between Bombay and Raichur, Dhond and Manmar, Bhusawal and Nagpur and between Itarsi and Jubbulpore, from the 15th March to 31st October 1901.
Conditions of the contract can be obtained on application to the General Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus
Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Fifty Rupees as a guarantee of good faith.
The General Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
Bombay, the 1st February 1901.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the superintendent, Park and Instruction, Bombay Sappers and Miners, up to 12 NOON on the 28th February, 1901, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES for FIELD PRACTICE, INSTRUCTIONAL and other purposes in the Corps from 1st April 1901, to the 31st March 1902.
2. Full particulars regarding terms of contract, printed forms of tenders, and schedules of stores which may be required, are procurable on payment of Rs. 2-8-0 per copy from the Office of the Superintendent Park and Instruction, between the hours of 11. A. M., and 2. P. M, daily, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted.
3. Rupees five hundred (500) must accompany each tender, which sum will be retuned to unsuccessful tenderers.
4. Rupees two thousand (2,000) as security to be deposited and deed signed within ten (10) days after notice of acceptance by Commandant Bombay Sappers and Miners.
5. The Commandant does not bind himself to accept the owest or any tender.
G.C.P. ONSLOW, Lieut-Colonel R. E.
Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
Kirkee, 1st February, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

DON'T COUGH—USE
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DON'T COUGH—USE
There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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KEATING'S LOZENGES,
If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15. Dorset Street, London, E.C.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE RETURNS FOR 1900
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INCREASED BUSINESS
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LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS
IN ANY ONE YEAR
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REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
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Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.
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Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.
LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
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Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager

INSURANCES.

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively scarried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
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AGENTS:
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HUNTLY & CLUB
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FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
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Of all Dealers, or of
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SOLE AGENTS.

THE
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

2 1-2 per cent Consols	£ 97 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes	£102 1-4 do
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£105 do
2 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£53 3-4 plus 1-16.
Bar Silver in London	28 3-16—1-16
Do in New York	61 3-8 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25 17 1-2—1
Do at New York	4 88 1-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England	5 p. c. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills	3 7-8 p. c.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills	3 7-8 p. c.—1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England £100,000.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the Imports into and Exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	37,63,536	...
Gold Bullion	242,720	...
Silver Coins	64,559	...
Silver Bullion	72,139	...

EXCHANGE.

The market has been rather weaker to-day. Nothing better than 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic Transfer or demand was obtainable. Some 3 months' sight Bills were sold at 1s. 4 7-32d. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4d.
,, Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d. at 1s. 4 1-4d.
,, ,, Francs	170 3-4
30 Days' sight, Japan	148
,, ,, Shanghai	202
Silver London	28 3-16
,, New York	61 3-8

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 95-9 for Settlement and subsequently declined to Rs. 95-6 at which rate we close with a moderate business. Ready paper is quoted 3 annas lower.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Petits this evening are quoted Rs. 1,740 and David Mill shares have improved to Rs. 212-8.

COTTON.

With quieter news from the other side, our market is extremely dull with little enquiry from shipper for immediate requirements. The enquiry from mills is also very small. Prices of ready cotton, as well as of forward descriptions, are about a rupee lower than yesterday. The sales reported at Colaba to-day amounted to 2,000 bales of which 1,400 bales were accounted for by shippers, the balance being for local consumption.

The following are to-day's official quotations :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	125	171	162	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	160	179	...	Do.
Sindes Punjab, Machine Ginned	190	187	...	Do.
Bleaties, Machine-ginned	198	194	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	193	194	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	193	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	194	...	Do.
Akola, machine-ginned	...	...	...	...
Khamgaum, Machine-ginned	207	203	...	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned	...	...	...	...
Oomra, Good Staple	215	203	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	223	...	...	Feb-March
Do do	...	...	224	15-25 March
Bhowsgger Hand-ginned	218	197	...	April-May.
Do do	...	...	194	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	222	May
Western	...	...	213	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,543	172,276	71,449
Barsee and Nugur	900	58,373	21,878
Berar	1,788	298,798	88,788
Hingughat	144	7,492	4,712
Dhollera	391	3,498	37,449
Broach	275	1,559	31,795
Compta and Dharwar	316	11,056	18,530
Westerns	...	2,101	903
Bengals	2,334	128,089	222,855
Sind	136	1,329	17,281
Persian	...	3,302	3,344
American	...	6,635	5,335
Egyptian	...	2,581	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	7,739	699,054	530179

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats were steady; and Manchester was quiet but steady. The total sales amounted to 7,000 bales. The quantity sold on speculation and for export was 500 bales. Imports were 45,000 bales. Spot 5 15-32 plus 1-32. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 15-16.

Liverpool Futures :—

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sep.
5-29	5-17	5-12	4-59
—2-64	—2-64	—2-64	—1-64

In New York the receipts at the ports were 29,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales; and to France and Continent 14,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands	9 3-4—1-8
Futures, month of May	9 19—11
Do Do of Aug	8 82—11

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

A prominent New Orleans house expresses the following opinion of the situation :—When one considers that there is no material difference in the stocks at counted towns and ports as compared with last year, and that reports regarding accumulated stocks at uncounted towns convey the intelligence that plantations are practically bare of cotton, there is not much incentive for the assumption that there will be an abundance of the staple, or, at any rate, that all wants will be freely supplied, especially at declining prices. Mr. Ellison announces that 10,100,300 bales of American cotton will be required for consumption this season. It would appear, then, that the movement in the new year should indicate a crop quite in excess of that figure to force an important decline in prices. The fact should not be overlooked that interior holders possess considerable power and much determination, and are not susceptable to sensational developments, which are the dread of local operators. The outlook is bright for an early settlement of affairs in China, and an improved demand from that source may soon be reflected on the market. The Gulf Bag Company of New Orleans, writes. On November 1, 1900, we mailed to every customer a postal stating that we would give to the Customer sending in the crop estimate of 1900-1 nearest to the total, as determined by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, dols. 100 to the first, dols. 50 to the second nearest, and dols. 25 to the third. Believing that it will be of interest to our customers to know the average estimate, we have figured it out and find it to be 9,595,584 bales."

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market to-day has been quiet, and while Delhi, April-May, is almost stationary at Rs. 4-5-6. Linseed is dull and declining, and our quotations to-day are Rs. 9 for ready lots, and Rs. 8-4 for April-May delivery. Rapeseed is also dull and the rate stands at Rs. 6-3-6 for brown Delhi description. There is nothing doing in Poppyseed and the market is quiet. The rate to-day, for forward sales, is Rs. 7-11.

The Castorseed market is almost stagnant and we have nothing to report. Ready lots are quoted Rs. 36-8 and April-May Rs. 34-4.

There is also nothing passing in Gingellyseed and the market is quiet. The rates this evening are: New seed, 85 per cent., Rs. 44-8; 75 per cent., Rs. 43-12; 50 per cent., Rs. 42-8; Red, Rs. 41; and Hingoghat (yellow) is quoted, Rs. 47-8.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	8,900	193,406	88,532
Linseed	4,533	23,533	13,129
Rapeseed	1,514	22,786	11,638
Gingellyseed	1,331	473,412	622,685
Poppyseed	20	3,315	3,885
Groundnuts	665	20,255	6,404
Castorseed	2,519	151,738	2,4116
Rice	14,429	599,251	7,42,486
Myrabollams	9,632	110,155	not recorded

According to advices received through Reuter this morning Rapeseed Brown (is quoted in London at 37 1-2 being 6d. lower. The tone of the market is quiet with sellers for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk April-May, shipment.

Linseed stands at 44 1-2 being 6 pence to 1 shilling lower.

Tonmarket is easier.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,580,030 grs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 1-21m., 1-34a. Low water, 7-42m., 7-3a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Justices' General Elections.

Professor Ramsay's lecture on "Higher Education and its Results," Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Mlle. V. Dagmar's Opera Company.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 on Thursday.

CONFIRMATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday evening His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay held a Confirmation Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral. The Sacrament was administered to a large number of young people, the greater number of whom were boys. Before the Confirmation the Bishop addressed the candidates and the hymn "Come Holy Ghost Our Souls Inspire" was sung. After the rite had been administered the Bishop delivered a short address on the future conduct of the newly confirmed and after another hymn the service was concluded. A fair congregation was present at the Confirmation.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of January, 1901, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,348. Among them the number of new admissions was 673; classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	15	7	12	34
Vanias	45	12	15	72
Brahmins	73	13	35	121
Lohanas	11	5	7	25
Other Castes	229	70	122	421
Total	375	107	191	673

The average daily attendance was 108.

THEFT FROM A MARWAREE.—Hajarimull Bechraj, a commission agent, and a dealer in opium and cotton, has reported to the police that during Monday night, his place in the Kalbadavie Road, was entered and Rs. 1,478 in currency notes and cash were abstracted from a box. Complainant stated that on Monday evening after making up the day's accounts, he placed the money in the box and went to sleep. Next morning he found the box, which he had left near his bed missing, and on inquiry discovered it lying near the staircase, on the ground floor. On an examination complainant found that all the money had been abstracted, while ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 510, which were in it, remained untouched. The matter is being investigated by the police.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S LABOURER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Pirmahomed Shermahomed, a ship's labourer, aged about twenty years. On Tuesday morning deceased along with several other labourers, was at work on board the steamship Caledonia, when he was ordered by Mr. Henderson, the Quarter-Master, to take off the hatches on the port side to give light and ventilation into the hold, which was to be loaded. While carrying out the order, deceased attempted to get a footing inside the combing of the hatch and in doing so fell into the hatchway. When brought up on to the deck he was unconscious and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He never came to himself again and died a few hours after admission, death being due to shock, consequent on multiple injuries he had received by the fall. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday

RE. HAJEE ESSAC MAHOMED.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, applied for a short postponement on grounds stated in an affidavit which he wished to read to the court.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the insolvent, objected to his learned friend reading the affidavit. He had not seen it but as the court had, on the last occasion, made a peremptory order against further adjournment, he opposed any further adjournment of the hearing.

Mr. Jardine said certain papers had been discovered which pointed to concealment of books by the insolvent. The application had, moreover, the support of the Official Assignee.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he understood that the Official Assignee did not support the application.

His lordship, after consulting the Official Assignee, said that that officer did strongly support the application.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac urged the court to deal with the case on the former footing and grant no further adjournment.

Mr. Jardine said he wished to oppose on the ground of concealment of books, and he asked for a short postponement.

His lordship, after hearing further arguments, said he thought justice would be met by granting an adjournment for one week peremptorily.

RE. HENRY CRIBBIN MACINTYRE.

Mr. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE. SORABJEE FRAMJEE DAVAR.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE. MAGANLAL MOTIRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which his lordship granted for one month.

RE. QUAN LUN YAN.

Mr. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent applied for a postponement and extension of interim order, as certain books had not yet arrived from China. Insolvent had finished the Bombay accounts. His lordship granted two months extension.

RE. HEMCHAND MULCHAND.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted one month's extension, telling the insolvent to attend the Official Assignee's office.

RE. HEMRAJ RAGHOWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Thomas De Costa; Alfred Benjamin Coolett; Raghunath Balkrishna; Sunderjee Chaturbhoo[illegible]; [illegible]am Husain Ibrahimjee Nagri and [illegible], Ganpat Gangadher; Jogu Fakir; Atmaram Jagonnath; and Lukhumsey Shivjee.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	6	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	33	15	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	72	41	71
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	12	8	21
E Maragon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	29	24	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	8	17
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	36
Total	178	125	286
Total plague deaths to date	83,224	63,723	
Same date last year	125	60	339

NATIVE MOURNING DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government Notification, dated the 1st instant, while enjoining the observance of a deep and half mourning amongst all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India, is silent as to the form which such mourning is to take. The omission is significant, and I am therefore inclined to think that it contemplates the same to be observed in accordance with the usages of the respective communities to which they severally belong. The substitution of a head-dress of a black, white, or crimson colour in lieu of one of red or other gaudy colour, together with the temporary suspension of business and public entertainments is the form which mourning ceremony takes amongst Hindus in Guzerat, Cutch, and Kathiawar, and I trust that in the absence of a precedent to serve them as a guide on so solemn an occasion, the time honoured practice will be followed by them as a mark of respect for the memory of Her late Majesty the Empress of India.—Yours, &c.

A NATIVE SUB. JUDGE.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER.)

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER REVERSED.

IMPERATOR vs. BOWJEE BALLOO AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, in December last convicted the three accused persons of cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 199, and sentenced them each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months. Mr. S. N. Athavle appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2; Mr. H. Sealy for accused No. 3, Govind Hari; and the Hon. the Advocate General, with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Accused Nos. 1 and 2 in this case were charged before the magistrate with cheating the complainant Dhakoo Yessoo in respect of a sum of Rs. 190, and No. 3, with abetting the offence. On the 3rd October last, accused No. 1, whom the complainant knew, told the latter that a man had some gold which he would dispose of at a cheap rate. Complainant, a simple-minded man, promised to consult his brother and let the accused know. Complainant and his brother decided to purchase Rs. 190 worth of gold, and raised money from Marwarees on the pledge of some ornaments. In accordance with an arrangement, complainant and his brother Bhiwa went to the Parel station, where the accused No. 1 joined them. They were told to wait at the Byculla Bridge till No 1 brought the man who had got the gold. Upon some pretences they were taken to Sankli Street to an open plot of land by Nos 1 and 2, and complainant counted out the money. No. 2 was asked to produce the gold, whereupon he struck a match and coughed; and immediately after two men (one of whom was accused No. 3,) professing to be policemen, came running up, seized complainant and his brother and threw them on their backs. The bogus policeman then seized Nos. 1 and 2, saying they were thieves and marched them off. No. 2 having picked up the handkerchief with the complainants money in it. Accused No 3, who said he was a Havildar, took down complainant's address, and said Nos. 1 and 2 would be kept in chowkey, and the money would be returned. Complainant and his brother were told to go away, as otherwise they would be taken into custody. The magistrate convicted the three accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeals of accused Nos. 1, and 2; but reversed the conviction of accused No. 3, and the sentence passed upon him, and directed that he be set at liberty.

"THE GAY PARISIENNE."

THE performances of Ivan Caryll's "Gay Parisienne," given in the Novelty Theatre on Tuesday night by Mlle. Dagmar's Company of professionals and amateurs was altogether distinctly pleasing and successful. There was a very large house and the audience laughed continously. The songs and choruses were capitally given and the entertainment taken all through was greatly enjoyed. Mlle Dagmar as the "Gay Parisienne" carries the whole show along with the seductive vivacity of her acting and the grace of her superb dancing. She is well supported by Mr. Geo. Arnold as Ebenezer Honeycomb, Mr. O. S. Piper as M. Auguste Pompier, Mr. J. K. Sunderland as Major Fossdyke and Mr. Peter Lowe as Ruth, (Honeycomb's servant) who between them mainly supply the fun of the entertainment. Three gentlemen make up excellently as Major Fossdyke's "advanced" daughters, and one of them does a very clever dance *a la* "Esmeralda." Mrs. Crofton—Wilmer is good as Honeycomb's wife, Miss Jessie Mudie is a charming and sympathetic Norah and sings nicely, while Miss L'Estrange as Mabel, the friend of Norah also does well. The other parts are all capably rendered. Mr. Thomas George as Tom Eveleigh, the barrister, sings well and with a little more spirit in his wooing would be perfect. Mr. Wilfred Hutchins as Dingle, Mr. Ben Defrece as the landlord of a German Spa Hotel, and Mr. W. Fitchett, as Gretchen, are all good. Messrs. R. Smith, P. Anthony and Cecil Snow also take part as an American and his friends who turn up everywhere with the rest of the characters and Mr. Frank Duncan makes an imposing gendarme. The first act of the piece takes place on Honeycomb's Lawn, Kingston-on-Thames and the second at the Spa Hotel, Schofftenburgen. The music is bright and the comic songs are for the most part really humorous. Throughout, the performers won great applause and demands for encores were frequent. At the close of the performance, Mdlle Dagmar executes the serpentine dance. It is a very beautiful thing, and its loveliness is increased by the limelight effect. It is in three parts, the dancer being arrayed first in white or cream, then in black and again in white draperies; at the close by the aid of projected pictures, the dancer and the whirling draperies become merged in devices of flowers, and butterflies and finally in portraits of distinguished persons. The dance last night enraptured the audience, who applauded enthusiastically. The devices of portraits of public personages naturally elicited great applause and the appearance of the picture of the King-Emperor and his consort evoked an intensely loyal outburst. For this most graceful dance alone, the very sublimation of the poetry of motion, the entertainment at the Novelty Teatre should certainly be seen. It will be repeated this evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE hired transport Dilwara, Capt. A. W. Mann, will sail to-day for Southampton with details consisting of 25 officers, 27 ladies, and 30 children; 501 non-commissioned officers and men, 24 women and 54 children. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in two troop (extra) trains, as follows :—The first train, with 3 officers and 150 men (including the usual working party and guard), the wools of the families and the heavy baggage, and lying-down cases, left Deolali at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25, yesterday morning. The second train, with the remainder of the details, left Deolali at 10 p.m., yesterday and arrives at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 a.m., this morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

The following are the names of the officers :—Majors A. A. Pechell and R. S. F. Henderson, R. A. M. C.; Major and Mrs. E. A. P. Hobday and 3 children, R. F. A.; Major and Mrs. P. C. H. Gordon and 2 children, R. A. M. C.; Major and Mrs F. R. Drake, R. G. A.; Captain W. J. Todd, 2nd York Regiment; Captain W. L. Rooke, Willshire Regiment; Captain and Mrs. J. G. McNaught and child and Mrs. R. F. E. Austin, R. A. M. C.; Captain and Mrs. G. A. Smyth, R. A.; Captain F. W. H. Walshe, R. H. A.; Captain R. T. Roper, Dorset Regiment; Captain A. D. H. Grayson, R. A.; Captain J. L. Meyer, R. E.; Lieutenant and Mrs. Wm. Grimley and 2 children, M. A. Department; Lieutenant J. G. Greig, North Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant H. A. Holdich, I. S. Corps; Lieutenant A. N. Hood, C. I. Horse; Lieutenant and Mrs. W. J. Rose and 2 children, 4th Hussars; Lieut. H. A. Johnson, R. I. Fusiliers; Lieutenant and Mrs. H. J. R. Twigg, I. M. S.; Lieutenant E. L. Roddy, Cenaire Regiment; Lieutenant R. M. Burgoyne, R. Scots Fusiliers, Revd. S. Dyer, Chaplain; wife of Major Browne, R. E.; wife of Major M. P. C. Halt, and 2 children, R. A. M. C.; wife of Captain I. Phillips and child, I. S. C.; wife of Captain Mead and child, I. S. C.; wife of Captain C. W. Battine and child, 15th Hussars; wife of Capt. P. G. Twinning, R. E.; wife of Lieutenant Brunner, R.E.; wife of Lieutenant R. Rolland, and 2 children, R.E.; Nursing Sister A. M. Reckham, I. A. N. S; wife of Captain D. Rigg and 2 children, Warwick Regiment; wife of Lieutenant A. Trydell and child, A. V. Department; wife of Lieutenant C. Atkinson and child, retired List; wife of Lieutenant C. Perks, and 5 children, late P. W. D.; wife of Lieutenant J. Browne and 2 children, retired list wife of Captain A. H. Bolton, I. S. Corps; wife of Captain Bernard, I. S. Corps; and wife of Brevet Major W. G. L. Bagnon, I. S. Corps.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Auction Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

1st Entries closed on Tuesday February 5

Mr S C P's b aus g Orion Rs 1600 by wire
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman aged Rs 1200
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b e m Seamist Rs 1000 by wire
Messrs G K and D L's bl aus g Roy Rs 1100
Mr W Moran's b aus m Churchillgat Rs 1100
Mr A Sattar's ch aus g Redoubt Rs 1600 by wire

2nd Entries close on Tuesday February 12

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and the same common jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON MESSRS. GREAVES COTTON AND CO.

Jiwandass Haridass, a broker, surrendered to his bail, and was charged before his Lordship and a common jury on three separate charges of Criminal Breach of Trust and misappropriation of cheques entrusted to him to pay to the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Davar and Mr. Badhurjee instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhai and Co. appeared for the accused.

Mr. Arthur Leslie, in further cross-examination by Mr. Davar, said his firm had employed a Parsee cashier who had committed suicide at Poona. That man had nothing to do with the frauds. Another clerk named Nanabhoy also committed suicide. He also had nothing to do with the frauds. A voucher for £292-10-0 had disappeared from witness's office. That amount had not been entered in Sherazi's account. The profit on that transaction had disappeared. Witness was further examined in regard to the accounts in which he said some vouchers, that appeared in the press letter book, had been entered up. On these transactions the firm had lost £480. His firm did not receive a cheque for Rs. 38,000 from Sherazi about the 2nd March. The firm had also lost an additional sum of £768-15-0, the vouchers for which were missing. Messrs. Hammond and Cheetham were still employed by the firm. Mr. Cheetham was related to one of the partners in the firm. The departmental vouchers were initialled by one of the partners. The account produced was initialled by Mr. Cheetham. It was the accused's commission account, and included payment on the sums which had not been received in the office.

Re-examined, witness said the piece goods department only made out vouchers, it had nothing to do with making entries in the books. Cursetjee Chandana was in charge of the accounts department. Witness found that Cursetjee had made false entries in the books. Witness pointed out a false entry for Rs. 10,000 made by Cursetjee in the interest account.

Mr. Albert Hugh Hammond, in charge of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company's Piece Goods Department, said the accused used to come to the office on Sherazi's account. Payments would always be made to the shroffs. It was false that witness or Mr. Cheetham had told the accused to take the cheques away and bring cash. It was false to say that the amounts misappropriated has been paid to witness. After the discovery of the defalcations, he had called on the accused to give security, and he then deposited shares valued at Rs. 31,000. Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he did not know if the present value of those shares was only Rs. 5,000. The shares were not deposited as a guarantee on behalf of a man named Dedasti. He had personally discovered the defalcations in Messrs Greaves, Cotton's firm. They amounted to about one lakh and sixty thousand rupees, and extended over a period of five or six years When money was paid in his department, it was never handled by witness but was given to an office peon to take to the shroff. Every dealer brought cash to the piece goods department. The dealer went with it to one of the clerks, who made out a slip without counting the money. Those slips were initialled by Mr. Cheetham or witness. Witness would be very much surprised if a number of merchants were to state that money was received by Mr. Cheetham or witness. When he made out a slip for Rs. 10,000 he did not care if the merchant had only Rs 5, or nothing at all. The money was handed to the peon without witness satisfying himself as to the correctness of the amount.

Mr. Davar. Would not the peon count the money?

Witness: certainly not. The shroff would do that. Witness, continuing, said the peon would have to go some distance to the shroff's office. The defalcations had taken place without witness's knowledge. His department had parted with goods without being paid for them, but that did not mean that some one had been dishonest. The only dishonest man in the office had been the book-keeper. False vouchers had been prepared in his department but he could not say by whom.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said the voucher shewn him, as far as it went, was a correct vouchar. After it went to Cursetjee, it would not return to witness's department. He did not know how long the book-keeper had been in the employ of the firm. Witness and every one else had absolute confidence in him. Witness explained that, with regard to the accounts, his department could not do anything which would not be found out if the accounts department did its duty properly. The accounts department was a check upon the witness's department; not the witness's department upon the accounts department.

To the judge: Sherazi kept an account with the firm, and moneys were not paid when deliveries were made.

Mr. H. Cheetham, an assistant to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., said it was not true that he had refused to take cheques from the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said they trusted Cursetjee, the book-keeper so well that they did not think it necessary to look into the accounts from time to time. Witness knew that false vouchers had been prepared in his department. He had prepared the voucher for £368-13-0, but it was an irregular one as it was not initialled by a partner.

Mr Davar: But nearly all the vouchers from your department were not initialled by the partners?

Witness: That was irregular. Witness said he could produce hundreds of vouchers that were initialled by the partners. In regard to the voucher relating to 15 bales white shirtings, Hudson Hall, cancelled. Witness said that was written by witness on Cursetjee's figures. He knew that Cursetjee had told him to say they were cancelled. Witness wrote that without asking Mr. Hammond and without knowing whether the bales were cancelled. The voucher settled an account, 15 bales, s. s. Nubia was written by witness and referred to the item of £368.15-0. It was written on Cursetjee's figures.

Mr. Justice Whitworth asked witness whose duty it was to get the Partners' initials to the vouchers?

Witness: It is the book-keeper's duty.

Mr. Justice Whitworth thought the witness was putting the cart before the horse. He considered it was the duty of the department to have obtained the signatures before sending the vouchers to Cursetjee. This closed the case for the prosecution.

The accused in answer to the court said he could not explain why the amount of the three cheques was not fully entered up in Messers Greaves, Cotton and Co's books. He had not kept back any of the amounts and did not know why the charges had been brought against him.

Mr. Lowndes, in closing the prosecution submitted the case was a simple one that had only been clouded by the defence. They had it admitted in evidence that the accused had received the cheques and had cashed them. They had it also that only a portion of the amount recovered had been paid to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., and that the accused had given no explanation in regard to what had become of the balance. Counsel said if it was shown the accused had applied the money to his own use, his conduct must be held to be dishonest. The defence had suggested that the managers of the piece goods department were in league with the accused, and had shared the proceeds of the frauds with Cursetjee the Book-keeper. That was the only theory that had been put forward for the first time and could not be accepted. The real explanation was that Cursetjee as an old employe of the firm, had been too well trusted, and that on his statements the documents before the Court had been prepared.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defence, apologised for the length of time he had taken up in the cross-examination because the issues were very important. The issue was not whether Mr. Hammond and Mr. Cheetham were dishonest in the business but whether the accused was guilty. The issue of this case would at all affect the honesty of Mr Hammond and Mr. Cheetham. They might have very good explanations to offer with regard to what they did, and their honesty was not at all to be questioned. Mr. Davar felt thankful to Mr. Leslie for the facilities he had afforded the defence, and they all sympathised for the loss which Messrs. Greave Cotton and Co. had sustained. One thing, however, was extraordinary in this case, that the prosecution should make charges of making away with moneys against the head ledger-keeper, Chandana, who had nothing to do with the handling of moneys. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Cheetham were at the head of the two departments of the firm; and defalcations had occurred in a barefaced manner. It was opposed to commons sense to believe that these heads of the departments were not fully acquainted with the stock books. It appeared that goods worth Rs. 40,000 had gone out of the godowns of the firm, and yet they were asked to believe that these heads of departments did not know what was going on; and that they relied wholly upon the figures given them by Cursetjee. When the latter's turn came, he would show that here was no ground for saying that he had falsified the books. He had vouchers in his charge which fully met the accusation that was made against him. If there was a fraud, he would say, it filtered down to him; and that he acted upon vouchers which were perfectly genuine and could not be challenged. With regard to the sum of Rs. 23,000, paid on the 2nd February, counsel said it clearly appeared Counsel was pointing out that in the book kept in Messrs. Hammond and Cheetham's room, the only entries made by Mr. Cheetham for some time were those relating to Sherazis' transactions.

His lordship said it was a pity the points had not been brought out in evidence.

Mr. Davar said it was an omission on his part. He asked permission to recalled Mr. Cheetham.

Mr. Cheetham was then recalled and gave the dates of entries he had made that preceded and followed those made on Sherazi's account.

At this stage the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

ALLEGED PERJURY AT A SESSIONS TRIAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer, is charged with giving false evidence in the Sessions trial of Clive Durant, and with using as genuine as a forged document in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Velinkar pleaders, defended the accused.

Rustamji Hormusji examined by Mr. Kapadia, said he was a message writer and had his office at Paydhoni. He knew the firm of one Abdulkarim Haji Feteh Mahomed. The *munim* of this man, named Dadamiya, who held power of attorney from his master brought the accused to his shop in the year 1896. Dadamiya asked witness to draw up an agreement for the accused's engagement as engineer at Hodeida in the factory of the Sultan of that place. Before the agreement was drawn up witness was asked by Dadamiya to examine the certificates which accused had with him. One of these certificates was a printed one, while the others were written certificates. The printed certificate showed that accused was a third class engineer. Witness believed it was a government certificate. The agreement was drawn up on the 7th of February 1896. Accused went to Hodeida, but some time afterwards accused had filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay against the firm of Abdulkarim Haji Fateh Mahomed in respect of the breach of that agreement. That suit was settled at the instance of the witness.

In cross-examination witness said that accused spoke to him about the agreement and the certificate when he (accused) returned from Damaun.

Mr. Kapadia said that he had not got any more witnesses in court, and his other witnesses were out of Bombay. He was prepared to prove that accused was a certified engineer by the evidence of the persons in whose service accused served as an engineer. But to examine those witnesses a commission would have to be issued, which would protract the case unnecessarily. He had put in the certificates given to the accused by his employers. If those certificates were to be challenged, he would request the Court to assist him in issuing a commission, otherwise he would go on with his address.

His Worship said it was not necessary to issue a commission.

Mr. Yorke-Smith said that the case for the prosecution was that the story about one Mahomedali, having been sent to the accused by Mr. Sheikadam Essoofali, a merchant for getting his certificate was a concoction. The evidence of the merchant would be of importance, and he would put him in the witness box.

Mr. Sheikadam Essoofali, a dealer in machinery, in reply to the Magistrate said that in the year 1897 he purchased from the accused some machinery. That was the only dealing he had with the accused. He never sent anybody of the name of Mahomedali to the accused for the purpose of obtaining certificates from the accused. He never recommended accused for employment.

Mr. Kapadia, in addressing the Court for the defence, said that this case had its origin in the animosity borne to the accused by the accused in the Durant trial. Even now one of the accused in that case actively helped the prosecution and got witnesses for them. Prosecution sought to establish their case by attempting to prove three things. The first thing was that accused had stated in High Court that he was a certified engineer. Second was that this name did not appear in the register kept at the Customs Office and therefore he could not be a third class engineer: and thirdly they tried to prove their case by attempting to establish that the story regarding Mahomedali set up by the defence was improbable. So far as the first point was concerned, accused had never denied having made the statement that he was a certified third class engineer. As to the second point he would say that Jettabhoy, Yashwantrao and Mr. Drewett, witness for the prosecution admitted that there was grave complaint about irregularities in the department of the Inspector of Boiler before they joined the office. With regard to the third point he would say that what the defence had stated about the certificates having been taken away by Mahomedaly was true. The case had not been proved and the accused should be discharged.

Mr. Yorke-Smith, in addressing the Court, said he did not understand how the defence could rely upon the alleged malpractices in the office of the Inspector of Boiler; even if the falleged malpractices ever existed that did not show that accused was in possession of a "bona fide" certificate. From the records of the Boiler Inspector's Department it did not appear that accused was a certified engineer. The evidence produced on that point was perfectly satisfactory. The accused had never passed any examination whatever, which was proved to the entire satisfaction of the Court, and the prosecution had proved their case.

The Magistrate said that he would deliver judgement on Tuesday next.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C. I. E., chairman of the Board of directors presided. The meeting was stormy and some exciting scenes were witnessed durng the proceedings.

Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, one of the directors of the company moved: That the Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to borrow a sum not exceeding ten laks of rupees by the issue of debentures upon such terms and conditions as the directors may think fit and such sum to be applied towards paying off the existing debts of the Company.

Mr. Harkinsondas Narotomdas seconded the proposition.

Dr. R. N. Khory moved the following amendment: That the directors

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Thorndale, 1,851 tons, Captain W F Lorimer arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 25th January with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Ahrens, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs E Donald and infant, Captain N S Bertie Clay, Mr James Kirker, Mr S C H Haniy, Mr M A de Silva, Mr Mahomed Oomar, Mr Abdulla Maneck, Bai Monimbai and 130 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain T M Whitehead will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Dravitty and daughter, Miss Fernandez, Ibrahim H Mahomed, Latiffbin Alli, Hasan Nama, Abdool Rasid, Abdool H Ali and wife, Shaik Ahmed, Hajee Fadack and son, Mr M Saldanha, Bhibie and 2 children, and 50 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Thorndale s	Lorimer	Calcutta, Jan 25

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Chanda s	Paterson	Akyab
	Simla s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Safari s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearnces yesterday :—

Steamer Annam, Sellier, for China, Japan, &c
" Kilwa, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer R Rubattino entered for loading yesterday for Genoa, &c

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th February.

1. Parades for the week are as follows :—

No. 1 Company.

To-day—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 5-45 p.m.

To-morrow—Examination for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort. Parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttics to be worn.

No. 2 Company.

To-day—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the North Road Head-quarters at 5-15 p.m.

To-morrow—Range Firing at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahalaxmi Fort. Parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms puttics to be worn.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-morrow. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

3. The Corps will parade for Divine Service, for Volunteer Corps at the Cathedral, at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday next 10th inst. opposite Sir Richard Temple's statue. Dress—Full Dress with arms, puttics to be worn. Members who have not yet drawn their arms and helmet fittings may do so on drill or Thursday at both Head-quarters or at the Fort Head-quarters any day between the hours of 10 and 2.

4. In the Carbine Association Programme Rule VII for 1899-19.0 read 1900-1901.

5. Leave of absence for three months from 30th January is granted to Gunner T Adair.

6. Gunners A H Muir and E G Hayes having left India are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 7th February.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 9th instant. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) the 7th instant on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

3. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday next the 8th instant and on every Friday until further orders.

4. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana out of the Parade Ground at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday next the 10th instant. Dress—Khaki helmets and side arms, pouches will not be worn.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows :—

St Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-30 p.m.

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-30 p.m.

5. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 8th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

6. The Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters Matches V, and VII are open to all efficient Volunteers and will be fired for at Coorla on the 17 and 18th February 1901.

7. The following promotions will take effect in I Company from this date :—

No 3.92 Corporal E Fern to be Color Sergeant vice Knight deceased

No 4373 Lce-Corporal C Ward to be Sergeant vice E James resigned

No 4057 Cadet R Fido to be Sergeant vice Sergeant H Chew resigned

No 4063 Cadet H Pires and No 4509 Cadet A Gawthorne to be Corporals to complete Establishment—No 4517 Cadet W Sanways, and No 4521 Cadet C Watson to be Lce Corps to complete Establishment

8. Leave of absence has been granted to No 4522 Volunteer W T Conway from the 5th February to 31st March 1901

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B, V, R.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

CAPT. FRANCIS EDWARD YOUNGHUSBAND, C. I. E., writes as follows to the "Times :—" Sir,—The news of the virtual assumption by Russia of a protectorate over Manchuria ought to be received with acclamation by Europe, and by no nation with greater joy than by us whose trade interests have from the commencement of European intercourse with it preponderated over those of all other Powers. Mukden, Kirin, and Tsi-tsi-har, the three provincial capitals which 14 years ago my companions and I penetrated to, with all the risk and hardship attending travel among a rude, inhospitable people, over boggy roads and unbridged rivers, and through a winter of Siberian severity, the tourist of the future will be able to visit under all due protection, and with only the inconvenience of one or two changes of Pullman cars between here and Port Arthur. Massacres, such as we heard of last year, there is little reason to fear will ever occur again in Manchuria, and the trader will be able to pursue his calling in ample peace and security.

These are the benefits which will accrue from Russia's recent action. We ought, therefore, to be glad; but, as a matter of fact, are we? And if not, why not?

Probably most of us have a lurking suspicion that all this may not prove so fully advantageous to us as we have a right to expect it should. We have seen British trade designedly excluded in the most determined manner from other parts of Asia over which Russia has assumed a protectorate. We know that a protectionist policy is the traditional policy of Russia and the one her people instinctively believe in. And we do not yet see any guarantee that Manchuria will be treated as an exception to the general rule of Russian policy in Asia.

If we were perfectly certain that under no circumstances whatever would Russia interfere with the rights which we at present possess, and which we have so long made use of, to trade in Manchuria, we who are aware of the immense possibilities of this great country would gladly welcome this last move of Russia. But until we have that assurance we can only fear that the Russian protectorate of Manchuria will mean not an increase but a decrease of British trade.

We have, moreover, to look beyond Manchuria itself. We see now that acquiescence in the Russian request to remove our ships from Port Arthur inevitably involved the seizure of that port by Russia; that the seizure of Port Arthur involved the control of land communication with it; that the control of land communication involved the assumption of political control. Do we yet see what will follow on the assumption of political control? Or recognise that, if we are ever induced to acquiesce in the exclusion of our trade from Manchuria, we shall not subsequently be able logically to object to its exclusion from those other parts of the Chinese Empire which must inevitably come within the control of Russia?

We recognise now that, before we acquiesced in the removal of our ships from Port Arthur, we should have come to an understanding with Russia as to her intentions in making that request. We should, therefore, expect that now, before acquiescing in a Russian protectorate of Manchuria, guarantee should be given us that our trade will not be excluded. And this, we may remember, is a matter which affects not us alone, but America, Japan, and Germany also.

Nor ought we to forget that, if we at home are at the present time unusually apathetic in regard to China owing to the continuance of the war in South Africa, we are yet responsible for the welfare of India; and the trade of India with China exceeds that of France, Germany, and Russia put together.

Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S. W., Jan. 10.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—February 5,

10 p.m.	70·6

WEDNESDAY—February 6.

1 a.m.	69·3
10 a.m.	73·5
3 p.m.	74·3
4 p.m.	74·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT—January 31, at Gujrat, Punjab, the wife of Lieutenant A C Elliot, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

GAHAN—February 1, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of C Gahan, Presidency Magistrate, of a daughter.

ROY—January 26, at 2 London Street, Calcutta, the wife of G P Roy, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

SIDNEY-SMITH—January 31, at Delhi, the wife of W Sidney-Smith, of Bertie-Smith and Co Ld, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SEALY—LESLIE—January 31, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev C H Reynolds, assisted by Rev Foss Westcott, Lieut A E Sealy, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to Marjory Scott, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir C and Lady Leslie.

DEATHS.

COSTLEY—January 13, at Cawnpore, Elizabeth Costley, late resident of Kasauli, widow of the late William Colebrooke Costley, Magistrate and Collector, Bengal, aged 70.

MASTERS—January 31, at Fort William, John Masters, late Acting Inspector-General Police, Bengal aged 57 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

AUSTRALIAN MARRIAGES.

ONE of the earliest works of reform, which the new Commonwealth is turning its attention to, has reference to lax marriage laws. We have on previous occasions commented on the extraordinary matrimonial agencies which exist in the Southern Colonies and the remarkable advertisements in which they force their "advantages" on public notice. There is naturally a strong preference for the performance of the marriage ceremony by a clergyman. The civil contract must be blessed. So the Australian Matrimonial Agencies not merely undertake to find a man or wife according to his taste, but to find a clergyman to perform the ceremony on the spot, and to provide both the ring and witnesses. There are numbers of these agencies and so keen has become competition that they undersell each other, and in order to secure clients will even throw in a half dozen tea-spoons as a wedding present to young couples embarking upon the stormy seas of matrimony. The "Melbourne Age," one of the most prominent of Australian journals has just begun a crusade against these agencies, strong in the belief that they are deleterious to the morals of the community, that they open the door to considerable laxity and have become a very serious danger. Our contemporary tells us that as far as Victoria, and more particularly Melbourne, is concerned, there are certain allegations, more or less supported by fact, that use on the verge of spreading into abuss in connection with matrimonial institutions. For instance, several bigamous marriages have taken place in these agencies, some of them in circumstances of a disgraceful, not to say revolting, character. More, the marriage of unfit persons, or of minors, is rendered increasingly easy while false declarations, not unknown even in churches and registrars' offices, are much more often made in the less solemn precincts of a private house, or of a matrimonial agent's office. In New South Wales, owing to certain revelations in a court of law, there was recently a great out-cry against the abuses which had crept in in connection with the solemnisation of marriages through the matrimonial agencies, outside churches and official buildings, and, as a consequence the Government has had to promise remedial legislation. The Colony of Victoria also wishes for some protection and that full soon.

It is shown that of 8,140 marriages celebrated last year in Victoria, 1,509 were through these agencies—not quite one-fifth. Yet of the divorce petitions filed one-fourth are for the dissolution of agency marriages, a fact which does not speak well for these hole and corner ceremonies. At one of the agencies described by the "Age" the only gentleman officiating there was a Church of England parson who, for some reason or other, had severed his connection with the historic church, and had started a "church" of his own. He was willing to marry couples at almost any hour of the day or night; no notice, save "half an hour or so in which to fill in the form," would be required, and the fee was a moderate one—£1 1s. Witnesses "over the age of 21,"—that was particularly impressed on the inquirer—were provided, but they would cost 2½d apiece, and the marrying man must bring his own ring. No; the names of the parties were never posted up in a conspicuous or any place, and, with the exception of the Registrar-General, no one need know of the marriage. These agency marriages are quite legal. For the safety and peace of mind of the ignorant and innocent, the Law protects, these ceremonies, and provided the parties act in good faith the tie is indissoluble except by death or the Divorce Court. All the same marriages of the kind are very irregular, for although it is held to be unlawful to celebrate any marriage except between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, yet many hundreds are married at the agencies at all hours. It is also provided that three day's notice shall be given, a section of the Marriage Act explicitly states that failure to comply with the law in this respect shall constitute a misdemeanour. Another section of the Act provides that a "copy of the written notice of an intended marriage required to be posted in the office of the Government Statist or Registrar of Marriages shall also be posted on the outside of such office at or near the front or principal entrance thereto at least three days before the performance of such marriage," Yet, says our Melbourne contemporary, in the great majority of cases, if not in every case of marriage at or through an agency, the first notification of such ceremony to the Registrar is the copy of the marriage certificate. What has been satisfactorily proved is this—that certain important and well-defined legal requirements are deliberately flouted and evaded, more particularly those that regard due notice and publicity of the marriages. The question of hours is not so vital, but it will be recognised that marriages at night are for various reasons with a certain class quite undesirable. It was a marriage out of hours which is said to have resulted in the pair finding out that they were brother and sister, while a case is on record of a lady who fell deeply in love with a man, made him very drunk, married him, and a few days later found out that he was already married. In other cases it was discovered that young persons had met and married one another, in these agencies, on the same day.

Archbishop Carr, interviewed on the subject gave it as his opinion that these matrimonial agencies are very, very mischievous, for they provide a highly dangerous and covert way for people to enter upon lifelong obligations, from the facility which they give for the performance of marriages without any sufficient inquiry, any sufficient knowledge of the parties or any sufficient preparation for the ceremony, these agencies are productive of the utmost harm to the community, and as time goes on they will prove a very serious threat to the sanctity and to the solemnity of the marriage tie. The Rev. Dr. Marshall of the Scotch Church, said that there is no reason why all the legal conditions of marriage should not be completed in a ceremony at a matrimonial agency, as much as in a minister's study, or a church vestry, or in a church itself, yet he considered that the mere fact that it is called a matrimonial agency implies a certain commercial element in the transaction which should not exist. It makes marriage a traffic rather than an obligation or a well considered social and religious tie. The Dean of Melbourne said "I cannot think that the agencies provide sufficient security against the improper use of the marriage form. The ministers they employ, are not as a rule of a stamp to give the public confidence that they use their opportunities with the required care and discretion. I can hardly imagine, indeed, that clergymen of standing and character would descend to play the discredited role of agency "chaplain." Yet it is shown that ministers of all denominations as well as those having "churches of their own" have been found to officiate. The remedy for this evil seems to be in the hands of the Archbishop, the Dean and the heads of other churches. Although they would have marriage regarded as a sacrament and in every way as a religious function they charge the sum of three guineas for solemnising it and that is undoubtedly a heavy charge upon the poorer class of people at the time when they are about to undertake housekeeping. Those who have had a religious training shrink from a bare registry office marriage without any service and, as one of those who have joined in the discussion of the subject in Melbourne, points out, the first consideration (if they consider anything) of people about to get married is how to "make a home" and their means are generally inadequate, not only to their tastes, but to their necessities. When they have to count up how they are going to get their pots and pans, their cups and dishes, a saving of two guineas is a great consideration. It is clearly apparent that no remedial legislation is requisite. The churches would have the ceremony conducted in accordance with their law rather than merely that of the land. If they will stamp out the evils of the agency system they are able to do so either by abolishing, entirely, the fees or reducing them, and the agencies will promptly find their occupation gone. It will not pay them to conduct the weddings of suspicious parties only and they would soon find it not to be worth while applying for licenses.

FAMINE AND OPIUM. DR. POLLEN'S report on the administration of the Bombay Opium Department for the year ended 31st July last shows that one of the numerous effects of the famine was to decrease the consumption of the "just, subtle and mighty" drug. Compared, however, with the vastness of the ordinary transactions in the trade, the falling off in revenue during the year was not more than the department could easily stand. The number of chests of opium imported into Bombay was 27,488 or 3,400 less than in the previous year. The amount of duty realised was Rs. 1,39,26,200 or nearly seventeen and a half lakhs of rupees less than in 1898-99. This large decrease was not entirely due to famine, but was in great measure owing to a natural decline in the quantity exported abroad. In the previous year there had been unusually heavy exports to China where the opium crop had failed in certain provinces. A considerable rise in the price of Malwa opium was also a factor in reducing the quantity received. The effect of the famine on the consumption of the drug was seen in a decrease of 11,545 lbs. in the quantity licitly sold in British districts. The actual amount so disposed of was, however, still large being 10,266 lbs. The reduction in the sales was greatest in the most severely stricken districts of the Presidency. In Bombay city, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Thana there were increased, sales which are attributed to the subsidence of the plague panic and greater success of the Preventive Staff in stopping smuggling. In the Native States in the Presidency there was a general falling off in the amount sold, due, of course, to the famine, though in regard to Kathiawar, where the total decrease was 9,696 lbs., one of the causes of the reduced consumption is stated to be a gradual decline in the opium habit. In the Baroda State the licit sales were less by 13,282 lbs. compared with the previous year and the drought which accompanied the famine entirely wiped out the area under poppy cultivation. In the previous year there were 1,775 acres on which the poppy was grown, but in the famine year four acres alone were cultivated for the opium bloom. The drug is most largely consumed in Gujarat and the figures of the rate of consumption per head show that its use is greatest in Baroda and Amreli where it is considerably in excess of the consumption in any other district in British or native territory in the Province. Even in Amreli, however, where the individual share of opium is proportionately the greatest the narcotic was less used during the famine than in the year before. There are 1,149 shops in the Presidency licensed for the sale of opium, the total number having been reduced by one compared with those existing in 1898-99. The year's work of the Opium Department shows a net revenue of Rs. 8,72,373., a decrease of Rs. 69,186 below the previous year's net excise opium receipts. The new preventive establishment which has been organised to check smuggling is working successfully, though it requires to be strengthened. There was an increase in the number of offences against the excise detected in British districts and most of the seizures of smuggled opium were made by the new establishment.

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS. THE report on the operations of the Madras Branch of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, shows that although the Southern Presidency was afflicted with famine, the privations endured by the people were light in comparison with the afflictions of the inhabitants of Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. In 1899 there was only a limited rainfall from the South-west monsoon, while there was a further failure of the North-east monsoon rains. The parts chiefly affected were the Deccan and Central districts, but although prices were more than double the normal the stocks of grain were ample and the distress felt by the poorer classes was nowhere very acute. Subscriptions came in very well, especially taking into consideration the call upon the people for the Transvaal War Fund, and the bulk of the relief given was to the aged and infirm and children. There are also scores of respectable people who would prefer starvation rather than apply for Government relief, and among these money was distributed. The amount spent was largest in Cuddapah, a district, unfortunately, wherein crops are reported to be in a parlous plight. The weaving industry, which is largely carried on here, was stopped, and great distress prevailed among these artisans for whose productions there was no demand. Government adopted special measures to meet their case; the weavers being provided with employment at their own looms and Government purchased the cloths manufactured to order. Towards the end of September good rain fell and Government stopped this form of relief. This order was found to be premature, and left to his own resources the weaver experienced a very hard time. The relief was, however, subsequently continued by the Madras Committee, who will recoup themselves by the sale of cloth manufactured. Up to the end of December the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 2,71,841, of which Rs. 1,85,000 were remitted to the Central Committee at Calcutta.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo left Aden at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 a. m. on Sunday next. The ship was delayed in London in consequence of a bent intermediate piston rod.

THE annual Championship Tournament of the Indian Polo Association will be held at Meerut during the week commencing the 4th March. Up to the present, seven teams are engaged and the final entries do not close until the 23rd instant.

THE following are the results of the Ooregum Mine for January :—6,670 tons of stuff crushed, produced 5,536·80 ounces of gold; 0,855 tons of slimes cyanided produced 1,939·90 ounces of gold; total 7,476·70 ounces. This is short by 59 ounces compared with December and 374 ounces less than November. The Road Block Mine from which so much was expected month after month is proving a sad failure, notwithstanding its reconstruction, for last month it yielded but 82 ounces out of 995 tons of stuff crushed. The production of the Mysore Mine for the last month was 13,969 ounces compared with 15,286 ounces in the previous month, or a fall of 2,317 ounces, but in December 1,241 ounces were obtained from scaling. For comparative purposes this must be deducted, when the decrease is shown at 76 ounces. The following are the particulars of crushing:—10,500 tons of quartz crushed produced 12,252 ounces 8 dwts. 19 grs. of gold; 9,872 tons of tailings treated by the cyanide process produced 1,303 ounces 13 dwts. 10 grs. of gold; 3,720 tons of slimes treated by the cyanide process produced 413 ounces 17 dwts 5 grs. of gold.

IT appears that the Moradabad editor, who is being prosecuted by the Minister of the Nawab of Rampur, writes the *Pioneer* has another criminal suit pending against him at the instance of the Dewan of Landhoura. Landhoura is a large and valuable estate in the Rurki sub-division, the owner of which is a Gujar lady, Rani Dharam Kuar, has been a widow for the last thirty years and more. Some ten years after the death of her husband, Raja Raghubir Singh, Landhoura was brought into celebrity by a strange parallel to the Tichborne case. A person turned up who gave himself out to be the deceased Raja, and in that capacity laid legal claim to the Rani's house, property, and person. The story by which he sought to establish this startling assertion was that he had been poisoned by his mother, thrown into the Ganges in haste for fear of the police, rescued by a dhobi before life was extinct, and made over to a fakir, with whom he had lived for many years. Yet this wild fiction managed to work its way up the ladder of litigation to the High Court before it could be finally disposed of. Landhoura then relapsed into its normal quiet, but in 1899 there were grand festivities there to celebrate the adoption of a son by the Maharani. The rejoicings, however, had not long concluded before a reversionary heir came to the fore and lodged a suit in which he claimed to have the adoption set aside as invalid in his favour. The waters being thus troubled the Moradabad journalist was soon on the spot, and it is for his articles against the Rani and her Dewan that he is now being prosecuted.

A FEW days before Her late Majesty Queen Victoria died, she had added to the wonderful records of her noble life the distinction of being the oldest British Sovereign. On January 23th the Queen had lived 81 years 220 days, exactly the age of her grandfather, George III., so that she took the place of her illustrious predecessor as living the longest life, as well as reigning the longest reign.

PAMPHLETS and Leaflets for 1900, being the publications for the year of the Liberal Publication Department" (42, Parliament-street) make up, it will be understood, a volume of unusual political interest seeing that so much of it constitutes a record of general election events. The leaflets so cleverly illustrated by Mr. Carruthers Gould are here, and there has also been included that interesting Liberal Magazine Extra which reproduced the posters of the Tories assailing the patriotism of Liberals, and suggesting that every vote for a Liberal was a vote to the Boer.

BY the way, the Liberal Publication Department might look up the "Universal Review" about 1890. There was an article there showing that the kind of general election we had last year was like one "made in Germany." Here is the parallel: In the beginning of 1883, Bismarck dissolved the Reichstag, and the general elections were fixed for the 20th of February. It is well known what means were then employed to bring about a Government majority. The electors were terrified with the cry, "The French are at the frontier." All kinds of intimidations were used. "The Fatherland is threatened; he is a traitor who does not vote for men who support the Government." The writer of this article added: "Now Bismarck once again had a majority, and made use of it, not only for the military purposes for which it had been elected, but for all kinds of reactionary legislation."

ONCE a shrewd contractor found himself at the same inn with a rival who always trod close on his heels. He was followed about and cross-questioned incessantly, and gave vague answers. Within half-an hour of sending in the prices for the job to be contracted for, he went into the coffee-room and sat himself down in a corner where his rival could not overlook him. There and then he filled up his tender, and as he rose from the table left behind him the paper on which he had blotted it. As he left the room his rival caught up the bloting-paper, and with the exulting glee of a consciously successful man, read the amount backwards. "Done this time," was the mental thought, as he filled up his own tender £5 lower and hastened to deposit it. To his utter surprise the next day, he found that he had lost the contract, and complainingly asked his rival how it was, he had tendered below him. "How did you know you were below me?" "Because I found your blooting-paper." "I thought so. I left it on purpose for you, and wrote another tender in my bedroom. You had better make your own calculations next time."

PROFESSIONAL GOLF IN 1900.

IN comparison with previous years, and particularly 1898, and 1899, the professional golf of the past season cannot be termed anything but dull and uninteresting. Open tournaments there have been but few, and it cannot be said that the exhibition matches which have taken place have proved of surpassing interest; in fact, one has to go back many years to remember a season in which there has been so little interest taken in the play of the professionals—a state of affairs which may in a sense have been due to the absence of Harry Vardon in the land of the "Stars and Stripes," but which was undoubtedly mainly attributable to the lack of opportunities granted to all classes of professional exponents of the game.

James Braid has been the player whose services were in most request. It may be, however, that Taylor might have been called upon to fulfil many more engagements had he not decided to follow the lead of his rival, Vardon, and travel to America, there to delight our Yankee cousins with examples of his golfing prowess. Comparatively little as we have seen the Mid-Surrey man, he must nevertheless be reckoned the man of the year. That he would have been, even on the championship performance at St. Andrews, so propably there has never been a more consistently brilliant exhibition of the game given than was displayed on those two memorable days in June by Taylor. To say that his performance surprised the habitues of the classic green would be to put the situation very mildly, as his final score of 309 was many strokes below the total which even the most sanguine supporters of the present day professionals anticipated would be required to win the championship. The general opinion appeared to be that the player who succeeded in maintaining an average of 80 for each round would not be far from the mark when the time of reckoning up the totals arrived; and in fact there were many who held the idea that Taylor's winning figures in 1895—322—would not be beaten.

Altogether the Mid-Surrey man gave a wonderful demonstration of the game—the finest ever seen in a championship, particularly when we consider that the hazards on the Fife green are both numerous and particularly difficult to avoid, even by the most accurate of players. The record is more likely to stand the test of time than those made on any other championship course, and I do not except Vardon's winning score, of 310 at Sandwich in the previous season. Terrifying as the hazards appear on the Kentish course, they are, nevertheless, much more easily negotiated by strong, accurate drivers like Taylor and Vardon than the less pretentious looking pitfalls which await one at nearly every turn at St. Andrews. Taylor's success was all the more gratifying as, for two years previously, his play had not been of quite that accurate and brilliant description which we had been accustomed to associate with his name in his earlier career. But the champion is unfortunately a golfer who does not always enjoy the best of health, and the slight falling off in his game may be put down to this reason as in addition to affecting his play it had probably slightly sapped the old-time confidence. And confidence is everything in golf.

Harry Vardon's career in the United States has undoubtedly proved one of the most interesting items of the season, and the two defeats he sustained at the hands of Bernard Nicholls supplied a sensation and a certain degree of mystery which the play of the latter celebrety in the old country against Paxton and Braid has done little to elucidate. But apart from these two defeats—the only two which he had to put up with when meeting opponents on equal terms—Vardon undoubtedly may look back upon his American tour with satisfaction, as time after time he defeated strong combinations of the best of balls, and although he was occasionally beaten it must be remembered that invariably he was not only contending against the serious handicap of having two opponents, but in addition he was playing on links of which these said adversaries had a more intimate knowledge than he could claim.

On only one occasion had we the pleasure of seeing Vardon in serious competition on this side of the water, as, in accordance with his avowed intention when he originally entered into the contract with Messrs. Spalding, he returned to the land of his birth to defend his title of open champion. He was unsuccessful, as history duly recordeth, but he succumbed to one man only, and was well in front of the third man, James Braid. There was certainly no disgrace in failing to hold Taylor, who put up a record which has probably never been equalled in the history of the game, but there are those who come to the conclusion after witnessing his play at St. Andrews that it was not quite so consistently accurate as that which he was apt to exhibit previous to his voluntary temporary exile. This idea was not so much based on the result of the competition, the score he returned being sufficiently low to again make good his claim to the championship in three years out of four; it was based more on the fact that brilliant though his game undoubtedly was, he occasionally made mistakes which even a second-class amateur exponent of the game would contemplate with concern. That he recovered well from these blunders was only what we anticipated from Vardan, but the errors were there, and the Ganton man was not in the habit of making these mistakes. It may be that occasionally fortune was just a little inclined to favour him at St. Andrews, for when these mistakes did occur they were made at a time when the penalty was not great—at a time when the penalty did not fit the crime. With Taylor taking part in the American Championship, Vardon had a chance of regaining the laurels lost at St. Andrews. He grasped the opportunity, as the Transatlantic bonour fell to him, though Taylor was close at his heels—in fact, only two strokes behind—a narrow margin, which was all the more creditable to the champion in that he had not had the same opportunities of becoming acclimatised as had his great rival and on the form on the two occasions they met, priority must be given to the Mid-Surrey man.

James Braid has enjoyed a comparatively busy season, and he has come through it with more than a qualified measure of success. At St. Andews in June he had to give way to Taylor and Vardon—a position more than justified by the ordinary nature of his game through the green, though once he reached the putting green his superiority vanished and his inferiority became apparent. As a spectator remarked at the conclusion of the championship: "That man Braid's putting is wicked and sinful" but judging by the results of the season's play it is probably fortunate for his opponents that it occasionally is so, as, although he was defeated by Herd at Cromer, and by Kay at Seaton Carew the latter an honourable defeat, as his conqueror is a strong customer to beat on his own green—yet on the other hand he has been invariably successful, amongst his victims being Herd, White, Sayers, and Nicholls—Vardon's conqueror—and Braid certainly can look back upon the season's work with satisfaction.

SALT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

THE following is the Statement of Objects an Reasons of Bombay Bill No. 11 of 1901. A Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act (Bombay Act II of 1890):—

This short Bill is introduced with a view to afford effective protection against the smuggling of salt into British India, mainly from Goa territories, by the amendment of section 3 (m) and section 47 (c) of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890. The evasion of payment of duty on importation of salt by land is an offence under section 9 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), but, owing to the fact that the whole of that Act is not in force in the Bombay Presidency and that the constitution of the Bombay Salt Department varies materially from that of Northern India, with reference to the conditions of which the Act was framed, great difficulty is felt in complying with the requirements of that Act as to the procedure to be followed in the enforcement of its penal provisions. Possession of salt which has evaded the payment of duty has hitherto been dealt with as contraband salt under the provisions of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890 (Bombay Act II of 1890), but as it has recently been held that the definition of 'contraband' salt in section 3 (m) of that Act is not wide enough to cover salt 'imported' in contravention of the terms of the Indian Salt Act, it is considered that this defect should be remedied without delay, in order that offenders in that behalf may be rendered liable to punishment under the provisions of section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act. Opportunity is also taken at the same time to render penal under the same section the possession of salt which has evaded the payment of duty on importation by rea.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Emperor William had a splendid reception in London yesterday, when driving with the King.

Immense crowds were gathered notwithstanding the slush and half-melted snow, which was some inches deep in the streets.

The King took his farewell of him at Charing Cross and His Imperial Majesty embarked in the Hohenzollern at Port Victoria in the evening.

GERMAN HONORS FOR EARL ROBERTS

LONDON FEB, 6.

Th Emp eror William before he left conferred the Order of the Black Eagle, which is the highest German decoration, on Earl Roberts.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor William sailed from Port Victoria at two this morning, and was escorted by two British cruisers to Flushing.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

The first meeting of Ministers and the Chinese Envoys took place at Peking yesterday, when the question of the punishment of those concerned in the massacres was discussed. The result was not satisfactory.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER MOVEMENT ON LOURENCO MARQUES.

It is stated that unofficial information has reached London that the Boer leader Blake is threatening Lourenco Marques, that Portugal has requested British co-operation, and that a squadron has been ordered to Lourenco Marques.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Tsar received the Japanese Minister when presenting his credentials.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Persia with the English mails of the 25th ultimo left here, for Bombay, at 7 p.m., yesterday.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

Speaking at the Memorial Meeting in the Town Hall to-day, His Excellency the Viceroy, after an eloquent description of what all India is to-day mourning for, said it was not without much anxious forethought and deliberation that he ventured to put before the meeting and before the Princes and Peoples of India a definite memorial scheme.

Everyone was naturally attracted by the idea of charity, but amid all the possible claimants to our support, how should we select the favoured recipients. His Excellency went on to enumerate the more important objects of endowment which had been suggested. He was confident that any of them individually would have appealed to the heart of the late Queen, but it was clear we cannot give to all of them. And we are not in a position to select anyone of their number upon which to concentrate the affectionate tributes of the people. Nor, again, would it do to pause in our appeals. While we were disputing among ourselves upon which of these objects we should all unite we should find that before we had come to an agreement we had wasted precious time and frittered away a golden opportunity and that we had disappointed the eager hopes and bursting generosity of the people. Therefore, added the Viceroy, I have ventured to come forward and, in consultation with a number of experienced and representative gentlemen, both European and Indian, have formulated a scheme which has appeared in the press." To show that personal memorial of kind proposed would fall in with wishes of the late Queen herself the Viceroy went on to quote from a letter Her Majesty wrote to the Lord Mayor in 1861, in connection with the memorial then proposed to Prince Consort. This letter ran: "It would be more in accordance with the feelings of the Queen and she believes with those of the country in general that the monument should be directly personal in its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, Her Majesty has come to the conclusion that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it was on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than a personal monument to be erected in Hyde Park. As regards the site for a proposed monument the Viceroy went on to show from the history of such countries as Italy, the United States and Canada, that a capital is the place that should be selected. Of course, Lord Curzon continued:—

There are other cities with magnificent associations as Bombay with its splendid appearance; Delhi with its imperial memories; Agra with its majestic monuments; Madras with its historic renown, but the two seaports will probably have their own memorial. Agra is consecrated to a vanished dynasty, while it is now too late I sometimes wish it were not to turn Delhi again into an imperial capital. No one will, I think, contend that we could possibly place a building of this character in a place however famous for its past, however, central its position, where the Government of India is never found." The Viceroy then went on to enumerate some of the larger subscriptions. He continued that he himself would act as patron with the Governors, Lieutenant Governors and other heads of administrations: also Princes or Chiefs who subscribed one lakh of rupees as Vice Patrons, while Sir Patrick Playfair would act as chairman in Calcutta to receive subscriptions. In the event of the sum collected being very large, it might be found desirable here—after to limit individual subscriptions to one lakh each, but this will be, like a question of charities, to be benefited by any surplus that might be over and would be decided later. The subscription list is headed by a donation of ten thousand rupees from Lord Curzon. There was a vast gathering of natives and Europeans in the Town Hall to-day on the occasion of the memorial meeting to the Queen-Empress. The Viceroy presided and announced donations amounting to over half a crore of rupees already subscribed towards the erection of a great memorial building in Calcutta. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia gives ten lakhs, the Maharaja of Kashmir fifteen lakhs, the Maharajah of Jaipur, five lakhs, besides four lakhs added to his famine insurance fund. The Mysore Durbar one lakh, the Jute Mills of Calcutta ninety thousand rupees, the Coal Companies of Bengal 14,500. The Viceroy is to be patron of the fund, the Lieutenant Governors and heads of administrations vice patrons, also all gentlemen who subscribe sums of not less than a lakh of rupees.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Sarats steady.

Good Broach 4 8 32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	53 3-4
Bar silver	28 3-16.

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CHINA FIELD FORCE.

STEAMERS ICEBOUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The hospital ship Gwalior leaves here for China to-morrow morning. She was inspected to-day by the Maharajah of Gwalior and H. E. the Viceroy, later in the afternoon paid the steamer a visit. The vessel will probably first go to Hongkong, and then proceed to Taku, which ought to be more or less free of ice by the first week in March.

The last British transport left Taku on the 30th November, only just in time, for six days later the whole bar was frozen over. A number of foreign ships, which owing to the difficulty of procuring lighters were unable to discharge all their freight in time, were caught, and have had the unpleasant experience of passing the winter fast imbedded in ice.

From latest accounts the Indians on garrison duty between Sinho and Pekin are all in good health though feeling the cold a good deal. The people for whom keenest sympathy must be felt are the unfortunate Chinese whose houses have been destroyed.

The majority of Russian and Japanese troops who devastated the country have been withdrawn, otherwise Nemesis would certainly have overtaken them, for they would have found no shelter.

FAMINE COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 6.

Mr. White, Superintending Engineer of the Northern division in giving evidence before the Famine Commission to-day said he considered the task set on works a proper one. Judging from the condition of people he subscribed to the pre-eminence of the Collector in all matters relating to famine administration.

Mr. Delal, the deputed officer from Baroda State was asked to explain why the relief in that state was so slight in comparison with that in the British territory and whether that did not explain the numbers of emigrants into British territory, where they help to swell the mortality. He said two districts of Baroda were very slightly affected and a third was helped by well irrigation and large public charity and the worst, Kari district, bordering on Ahmedabad, was helped by very wide well irrigation and by private charity and by the fact that the people met famine with better resources. Mr. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay, gave evidence on the agricultural outlook in Gujerat. He did not connect the assessment with the cultivator's capacity to meet famine and if there were suspensions of revenue in bad years, he would except money lenders from whom he would squeeze every pie he could get. There was as undoubted future for well irrigation in Gujerat, accompanied by manuring. The loss of cattle, one million eight hundred thousand, was undoubtedly a most serious feature of famine in Gujerat, the breeding grounds were now practically deserted and the breed of Gujerati cattle was in danger of becoming extinct.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

AVAS-ALIBAG.

A large number of people, fully half of whom were cultivators, in their "langotis and kamblis," met in front of the temple of Shri Ganpati, to express their profound grief at the demise of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and to adopt an address of condolence to His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India. A large photograph of Her late Majesty was placed in front and garlanded. Speeches eulogising Her Majesty's virtues were made, and resolutions were passed in silence, the whole assembly remaining standing. An old Brahman offered prayers to God for the Royal family, and said that it being the twelfth day since Her Majesty's demise, they ought according to Hindu custom, to be with the Royal family at that hour, but although their bodies were at Avas, their hearts were really in London. The scene was impressive and touching.

AKALKOT.

Out of loyal reverence and respect for the general mourning day, all Offices, Law Courts, Schools, Markets, shops and all places of business were closed on Saturday. Prayers for the repose of their late beloved Sovereign's soul were offered by different classes of the communities in temples, mosques and other religious places. An open air memorial service was held in front of the Palace buildings where all the ryots, young and old, rich and poor, assembled in crowds, presided over by Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Tikaji, the administrator, who in an eloquent and pathetic speech extolled the many sterling virtues of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria the Good.

SURAT.

A meeting of the Anjumani Sultania, Surat, was held on Monday at the premises of Navab Zada of Sachin Mahamed Yakatkhan Saheb, when many of the leading citizens of Surat were present. Munshi Mahomed Kasem and Mir Mainuddin read Persian and Urdu verses respectively, and after speeches delivered by Messrs. Syed Abdulrehman and Syed Hamidudin, it was proposed and seconded that a letter of condolence on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Surat should be sent to the Emperor of India and Royal family, through the Governor of Bombay.

BANSDA.

A crowded meeting, consisting of all the State officials, Mankaries, leading gentlemen, Shastris, Puranis, and Purohits of the town, was convened in the Shri Radha Krishna Temple, by H. H. Maha Raul Sari Pratap-Singbji, Raja Saheb, for the express purpose of praying to God to bestow upon the departed soul of Her Majesty everlasting happiness in heaven. The meeting was presided over by H. H. the Raja-Saheb and attended by all in mourning dress. The proceedings of the meeting commenced with a proposal from H. H. the Raja Saheb, purporting that Her Majesty's long reign having proved advantageous and beneficial to the interest of all Her Majesty's subjects of every colour and creed, should pray to God that Her Majesty's soul may rest in peace in heaven. The proposal being seconded by Dewan-Saheb, it was carried. All the public offices and schools were closed and mourning prevailed in the town as well as in the Durbar. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, 81 guns were fired.

WANKANER.

On Saturday a large concourse of Hindus with all the officers of the State assembled here at Dholeshwar temple under the presidency of H. H. the Raja Saheb to pray for peace to the departed soul of the most revered Queen-Empress, while the Mahommedans prayed in their Musjid. In addressing the meeting His Highness mourned the irreparable loss the world had sustained and dwelt upon the unique virtues of the late Empress, recounting the manifold blessings Her Majesty's long reign has conferred upon India. Touching speeches were made by the Dewan Saheb Mr. N. A. Desai, the Deputy Dewan Saheb, Mr. H. B. Kotak and the Head Master, Mr. K. K. Rajpura and verses suiting the occasion were recited by Kaviraj Nathuram Sunderji after which the meeting dispersed. All offices, schools, and shops were closed for the day.

READANDA.

On Saturday a public Memorial Meeting in connection with "Mitra Samaj" was held, when about five hundred inhabitants of Rewdunda and Chervool, including Hindoos, Jews, Mahomedans and Parsees were present. Mr. Janardhan Venayak Mahajan was unanimously voted to the chair. Mr. Haree Dewoocker and Mr. Shankar Rao Vindya Vakeel spoke, and it was then resolved to send a letter of condolence to His Majesty Edward VII signed by the President through H. E. the Governor-in-Council. The chairman also addressed the meeting.

The Bene-Israels of Rewdunda in their "Bethel" Synagogue held a memorial service. The special prayer composed by Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J.P., of Bombay, in Hebrew and Marathi, was read in Hebrew by the priest, Mr. Aaron Elijah, and Mr. H. Benjamin read the Marathi. The congregation remained standing while the prayer was being offered.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

MATTERS OF REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 5.

A CONSIDERABLE part of this morning was occupied in a very technical discussion of the apportionment of tax work on famine relief work. The President, on behalf of the Commission, assuming the Socratic attitude, and Mr. Fardoonji, Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad District, acting the puzzled oracle. The question was: Given it to be a desirable object to keep all the people from one village in one gang, and that in a gang of sixty, there must be two carriers to every digger, and that women must not do digging work, how is a Public Works Officer to divide a number of people coming from one village, who come in the proportion of six men, forty women and fourteen working children, into a gang in the proportion of one man to a woman and a half and half a child. I will not take you into the details of this discussion, nor attempt to explain Mr. Higham's algebraic formula, which is designed to meet such knotty points. It is enough that the Commission devoted more time to the matter than your readers will be likely to spend over it, especially as in the end the problem was held over with the promise of a reward attached to it another day.

I pass on the matter of the task itself, which, it may be remembered, was styled (with regard to Ahmedabad) by the President to be an impossible one. This opinion Sir Antony modified at a later date, but his examination of Mr. Ferdoonji to-day still left him with the impression that the task for the people in this district was, on the piece-work system, too heavy for them.

Would it not appear, the President asked, to follow that the reason why the piece-work system did not succeed in your case was that you tasked the people too highly?—It may be, it was probably so.

Because unless there is a particular reason given for the breakdown of the piece-work system, that system holds the field, so far as evidence records, both in this Presidency and elsewhere. You stated you had the piece work system and proposed the introduction of the Code task system, and my examination has been conducted with the object of finding out what your reasons were, and now your reason turns out to be that you tasked the people too heavily under the piece work system.

Nevertheless, the fact remains, which was first brought out by Mr. Ali Akbar, Executive Engineer of Surat, that under this task a majority of the people managed to earn the maximum wage.

Further evidence on the vexed question of Public Works Subordinates was elicited from Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, and was of a somewhat more hopeful nature. He went about among the works in the Viramgam, Dhandhuka and Gogo talukas and came to the conclusion that, "the works were well managed, considering the establishment."

Was the establishment insufficient or incompetent?—I do not think it was insufficient, but I think it might have been increased with advantage.

The usual objection to the Code task system is when there is a maximum wage people do not always earn more than the minimum. You did not find that in operation?—No.

Did you find the feeling between the Public Works Subordinate and the people on the works all that you could wish for? I consider their relations were very good indeed. There was a great deal of sympathy shown by the Supervisors and Overseers in charge of these works. As far as in them lay, I think they treated the people very well and very sympathetically.

Your civil officers were men of the "Karkun" class?—At first, afterwards "Telatis," village accountants.

Was that an improvement?—No.

I should think it was the other way?—Yes.

Why was the change made? Was it pressure for men?—Yes.

Could you not get better men on 100 rupees a month, educated men? If you had paid the money could you not have got them?—I think it possible that we could.

It was a matter of expense?—Yes.

As regards the hospitals, we have been told that in some instances the Hospital Assistants in charge were not very competent. Were you satisfied with the men you had to do with?—They varied. Some were good and some were bad and consider they were all overworked.

Mr. Mead added that the poorhouses were, as in many other districts, popular and yet not popular. They were popular in that people were always eager to get from the works to the poor-house, and unpopular in that the people would not stop in them. Not even barbed wire could keep them in. They would go out and beg in the city where some charity still lingered, and they would return to the poorhouse to get up strength, as it were. These were not the cultivators but mostly of the ordinary begging classes.

As to village works, on which matter the Commission is generally glad to get a favourable opinion, Mr. Mead spoke in strong support of them as being useful to help the better class of cultivators who cannot beg, and to dig on works are ashamed.

Mr. Nicholson took the witness into his favourite and special subject of fodder. He could not say that the Tapti Valley Railway showed any inclination to take more profitable freight than fodder during the fodder famine, but he could say that the remedy for the inadequate supply would have been more rolling stock. Fodder bales are exceedingly extravagant in the want of rolling stock and the amount required for grain is in proportion quite insignificant, and had the railways given many more trucks over for fodder, there would have been none left for grain.

The support given by Mr. Emanuel, Assistant Colector of Ahmedabad District, to the plan of village works, as preferable to large relief works, was modified. He thought that if good village officers could be got to manage them and there were plenty of inspecting officers, village works would be more desirable, but in Morasa the village officers are very bad and sometimes thieves.

Some of the most interesting evidence of the day was given by Rao Bahadur Bimbhai Kirpiram, Talukdari Settlemant Officer, Ahmedabad, who sketched the system of assessment under the talukdari system. The talukdars of Gujarat differ from those of Northern India and the Central Provinces in that, whereas the latter are talukdars, some original landowners and some created by Government, the talukdars of Gujarat are the descendants of the old Hindu dynasties and rulers of Gujarat. There are now only a few large talukdars, the majority owning only one village and very many villages being owned by several talukdars who are therefore almost become cultivators. Before 1862 the talukdars paid sometimes a half, sometimes a third, sometimes two-thirds of this produce for Government revenue, and in some cases the "jamar" exceeded the receipts—"he went on our scientific rules" said the Rao Bahadur, but "subsequently we found it could not be treated as a basis for our settlement." The result of this extremely scientific assessment was, as the Talukdar's Settlement Officer himself tested, that some parts of a "taluka" would be found to be assessed at 5 per cent. and others at 7 1-2 per cent. When it came to another settlement for the purpose of Government revenue, the crop share system by which the tenant paid a rent to the talukdar had to be converted into a cash basis for comparison with the revenue paid by the "talukdar" to the Government. Sometimes the comparison came out in favour of the Government and sometimes in favour of the talukdar.

How much of the assets of the talukdar is Government revenue?—Sometimes cent. per cent. if not more (laughter), and that was proved by many of our talukdars having to go to relief works in the famine, and the "more" is paid by the talukdar by borrowing.

If a talukdar has one village giving him a rent of a thousand rupees, do you ever take a thousand rupees from him for that village?—The talukdars' receipts, in many cases, fall short of the Government revenue.

But the taluka may include a great number of villages. The settlement is made on the taluka as a whole, the talukdar may gain nothing in one and in another 700 or 800 per cent. and the assessmet may come to only 30 or 40 or 50 per cent. of the income of the whole taluka. But, your Honour, it is this, in Guzerat our talukdars except four or five have not got more than one village.

But, as a rule, is the assessment heavier than 60 per cent.?—Yes, and the 60 per cent. in many cases is more than the whole income of the talukdar.

Do you mean that although the talukdar ought to obtain Rs. 100 from his tenants he does not get it?—Yes, because the talukdar cannot take from his tenant than the fixed share. Six years ago in a part of Dholka taluka estates were made over to Government and under Government management the receipts were less than the jamar fixed by Government. The matter is under the consideration of the Government and I believe there will be a reduction (Laughter).

Mr. Bhimbhai went on to say that not only did the "Ghur-kha" or home farm come into the assesment, but alienations made a hundred or two hundred years ago, which would never return to the talukdar.

"All this is quite strange and new to me," commented his Honour, but I do not see how 60 per cent. can be more than 100 per cent. The outcome of it all is that the talukas under your charge are highly assessed."

Mr. Bimbhai concurred. He estimated the revenue in Gujarat generally at 18 to 22 per cent. It was not excessive, but in certain tracts it needed reduction.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held at the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya (chairman), Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. James Macdonald, G. Lund, Hartley Kennedy, Ibrahim Rahimtula, K. N. Wadia, S. D. Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Ismail Jan-Mahomed and Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner and M. M. N. Wadia, Secretary, were also present.

TENDERS FOR DISINFECTANTS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—I have the honour to state that alternative tenders for the supply of disinfectants for one and three years were invited. Tenders from the following firms have been received:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Mr. Pheroz C. Setna, Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Messrs. John Fleming and Co., Messrs Tyabalii Adamji and Co., Messrs. Esuf Alli Abdulalli and Co.; Messrs Thomson and Taylor; and Messrs Phillips and Co.

After examining the samples and tabulating the rates I recommend to the Standing Committee the following tenders:—(1) Carbolic acid powder from Messrs. Esufalli Abdulalli and Co., for one year at Rs. 8-12-8 per box of 200 lbs. net. (2) Sanitas powder from Messrs John Fleming and Co., for one year at Rs. 21-8-0 per cask. (3) Carbolic acid fluid from Messrs John Fleming and Co., for one year at Rs. 1-10-0 per imperial gallon. (4) Disinfecting fluid from Messrs Thomson and Taylor at Rs. 1-8-10 per imperial gallon for one year.

Dr. Viegas said that during the time of plague the so called carbolic acid powder was found to be nothing more than saw-dust and chalk. The percentage of acid was very small in it and to use such sort of powder, was a mere waste of money. They should use such sort of fluid as disinfectant which might be easily tested and fraud could easily be detected.

Mr. K. N. Wadia wanted to know from the Commissioner what sort of disinfectant would be supplied by Messrs. Esufally & Co., and whether it was an English make or not.

Dr. Ismail stated that on going to see a patient one day at a certain place, he found that there was a disinfectant factory on the ground flour. It pointed to some of these disinfectants being prepared even in Bombay.

As the Commissioner desired to make further inquiries in the matter the further consideration of the first tender was postponed till the next meeting, while the remaining three tenders, as recommended by the Commissioner, were accepted.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O Co's s. s. Persia, Captain W. A Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 a.m. on Sunday next brings the following passengers:—

Allersey Miss
Ainslie 2nd-Lieut C
Anson Mr C S
Ayres Mr and Mrs
Allen Miss C
Bryden Mr
Bull Miss A
Bristol Mr
Bullard Miss
Bayley Mrs W E
Banning Mr H
Charton Lieut J
Counsel Mr and Mrs
Carnduff Mrs
Clarke Miss D
Castle Mr R C
Chambers Mr G
Dixon Mr F
Dickens Rev W
Eyres 2nd-Lieut E L
Ewan Mr J G
Fawcett Mr H
Gilbert Mrs
Gordon Mrs W
Greer Mrs
Godfrey Miss
Gentleman Mr
Hall Mrs W
Hartwell Miss D
Holmes Miss E
Harry Mr W
Hammill Mr R J
Harry Mr
Holford 2nd-Lieut C
Hawker Miss
Hewett Miss
Hammett Mr
Johnson Capt P
Johnson Miss C
Jackson Mr A
Jukes Dr
Kelly Mr C
Knight Miss L
Lewis Miss
Lawdor Miss
Lawder Mr
Maynard Mrs and infant
Maclaren Miss
Murray Mr A
Murray Miss
Muscroft Mr H
McKewan Mrs
Mohren Lieut C
Moscardi Mr and Mrs
Mathews Miss D
McInnes Mr
Marsh Mr
McSwiney Mrs child and infant
Macnee Mrs
Norton Miss
Nicholl Miss
Nicholson Mr E
Nicoll Mr
Oliver Mrs
Parkinson Mr J
Pearce Mr N K
Plowden Mrs
Panisty Mr
Pearson Capt and Mrs F
Painter Mrs
Painter Miss
Rawson Mrs
Roberts Mr C
Ramsden Mr J
Rome Mr F
Rigge Mr
Rowntree Mrs
Son Mr N
Sellars Miss
Shorrock Mr W
Sewell Miss
Segrave Mrs
Sleddon Lieut W
Spence Mr R A
Simpson Miss
Thatcher Mr T
Thomson Mrs J
Thorburn Mr W
Trunnger Mr
Vernon Mr J
Vaughan Lieut L
Vease Mr and Mrs and child
Ward Mr J G
West Miss L
Wood Mr J B
Wood Mr G
Wickham 2nd-Lieut W
Watford Miss
Yate Maj A C

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION SPORTS.

THESE sports were continued yesterday on the Oval before a slightly better attendance than on the previous days. The programme opened with the final of the Half Mile Handicap left over from the first day and the event was won with ease by Phelps. Only two teams entered for the Mile Championship Team Race for which the prizes were the Union Shield and four silver medals and both teams represented the B. V. R. Cycling Club. The first team was a strong combination, comprising Warner, Taylor, Doherty and Price and the first named couple secured the first two places in the race, Taylor leading past the post. The team won by 22 points against fourteen. The second team consisted of Hunter, Hayes, Jones and Curry. The Three Miles Handicap produced an exciting finish, Phelps winning on the post after a hard race. The event lay between Phelps, Doherty and Taylor and on the last lap Taylor went to the front with a fine spurt. Coming up the final straight, however, Phelps challenged splendidly and Taylor falling behind Doherty came up well, but Phelps secured the verdict on the post. A field of five turned out for the Half Mile Championship of the Union which fell to Radcliffe after a good race with Phelps. The last event on the card the Members Mile Handicap proved too much for the scratch men who had been racing all the evening. A fast pace was set by the long starters and T. Jones (100 yds). rode home the winner. At the close of the sports the prizes were destributed by Lady Jenkins. Results:—

HALF MILE HANDICAP FINAL.

T. J. Paolps 1
H. Dherty 2
S. Taylor 3

Won by three lengths; half a length devided second and third. Time 1 min. 24 1-5 secs.

One Mile Championship Team Race.—Open to Teams of Four. Prizes: Union Shield and four Silver Medals with Gold Centre.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club, 1st Team 1
Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club, 2nd Club Team 2

Time 2 mins 52 Sec.

Three Mile Handicap.—Open to all Amateurs, 1st Prize, value Rs. 75 (presented by the Dulop Tyre Co., Ld.) 2nd Rs. 30 and 3rd Rs. 20.

T. J. Phelps (Scratch) 1
H. Doherty (Scratch) 2
S. Taylor Scratch 3

Good Race. Won by inches, quarter length between second and Third. Time 8 mins 37 1-5 secs.

Half Mile Amateur Championship of the Union.—1st Prize Silver Cup, value Rs. 150 (presented by Messrs. James] Watson and Co., Dundee), and Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal and Gold Centre. 3rd Silver Medal.

F. Radcliffe 1
T. J. Phelps 2
S. Taylor 3

Won by half a length, five lengths between second and third. Time 1.18 1-5.

One Mile Handicap.—(For Members of the Bombay Cyclists' Union). 1st Prize value Rs. 40 2nd 20, 3rd 10

T. Jones, (100 yards) 1
G. Hunter, (80 yards,) 2
H. Hayes (120 yards) 3

Won by two lengths. Twenty lengths between second and third. Time 2 mins 33 3-5 sec.

THE PROVINCE OF SISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE historical events connected with the province of Sistan are of so interesting a nature that I propose glancing at them, before describing its physical features.

Sistan was the home of the famous family of warriors who founded the Kaianian dynasty in Persia, and Rustam, their most illustrious scion, is the national hero of Persia to-day as much as he was when, a thousand years ago, the great poet Firdusi sang of his matchless daring. The ruins of the great Kaianian cities, notably Garshap and Kaikobad, now lie in Afghan territory, the seat of Persian power, having gradually shifted westwards.

According to Dr. Bellew, Alexander the Great, traversed Sistan, and afterwards marched along the banks of the Helmand river, in his advance upon India; but Major Sykes, who in recent journeys has made exhaustive surveys of the country, is inclined to the opinion, from relics found, that the great conqueror marched to Fars, striking the upper Helmand about Girishk.

After Alexander's time, we read of the Panthian and Sassanian dynasties as dominating Sistan, while no doubt the conquest by the Arabs was responsible for the final destruction of the historic cities referred to above. Thence forward, Sistan shared in the vicissitudes of Persia generally until 1383, when Timurlane, with a small force, invaded Sistan, but encountered great resistance and were repulsed, he himself being wounded by an arrow at the seige of Zahidaw, the ancient capital of Sistan. Timurlane retired, but his son returned to the attack with a large army, and succeeded in destroying the dam on the Helmand, and thereby flooded and captured Zahidan: he then massacred, in so ruthless a fashion, that Sistan was almost depopulated.

The action of Shah Rukh (Timurlane's son) in destroying the dam of the Helmand materially changed the physical aspect of Sistan, which to a great extend owed its prosperity to the dam's existence. Sistan, that is to say the lake and delta formed by the discharge of the Helmand, and other less important rivers, was, at some remote period, one wast lake, land having been formed by the detritus brought down by the various rivers along the Northern portions of the lake, which is now desert, while inhabited Sistan to the south was formed by the drying up of the lake, owing to decreasing volumes of water, and by the water being used for purposes of cultivation.

There is little doubt that ages ago the rainfall was much greater than at the present day, as travellers have found the bed of the Birjand river extending right across the desert of Lut, whereas now, even in times of flood, no water ever reaches the desert. Sistan of to-day has water on three sides, the Helmand river forming its eastern boundary, while to the North and West lies the lake. To the South-East of inhabited Sistan lies the Gaud-i-zirra (or Hollow of Zirra), which is connected with the lake by a watercourse 350 yards wide, with banks in places quite 50 feet high. The Gaud is an immense trough, about a hundred miles in length by thirty miles wide and it no doubt in former times received the overflow of the old and greater floods, though nowadays there is little more than a march in the lowest portions of the Gaud, while the Shela (the connecting stream) is merely a shallow, briny stream when there is a large accession of water to the lake, whereas the very high banks denote that at no distant period of the world's history the Shela must have been a river of considerable magnitude.

Hence the Helmand must also have been a river of much greater volume, and the dam was constructed long before the advent of Timurlane, to protect the then capital Zahidan. History makes mention of this dam as still existing in the time of the Emperor Humaiun, who crossed the Helmand by it when fleeing from India. The dam not only protected Zahidan from flood, but diverted the water to irrigate the district south of modern Sistan, which is now a mere desert, though ruins of many towns of considerable size bear evidence to its former prosperity. When Tanar's son destroyed the dam a new channel was formed and southern Sistan was left waterless. Fifty or sixty years ago a dam was constructed of Tamarisk stakes driven into the bed of the river, which has resulted in a great portion of Sistan being once more brought under cultivation; and at the present day the province produces extensive crops of wheat and barley.

About 1835, the Sistanis took part in defending Herat against the Persians, and for several years opposed the Persian arms, but, about fifty years ago the Sistanis gave in their submission to Persia. That power then not only took entire possession of Sistan, but even penetrated beyond the Helmand, where he came in contact with the forces of Shere Ali, who, having strengthened his hold on the throne of Afghainstan, was in a position to oppose the further advance of the Persians. War being then imminent between Persia and Afghanistan the British Government agreed to arbitrate between the two powers, and appointed the Sistan mission, which first attracted British attention to the district. General Goldsmith, the arbitrattor, decided that the Helmand should be the boundary, and the whole of the revenue paying country thus became Persian territory.

Until quite recently, however, Sistan remained more or less neglected, though occasionally visited by British and Russian officers; but the Persio-Afghan Boundary Commission resulted in the opening up of the Quetta-Nushki-Khorasan trade route, through which the province is rapidly becoming better known and more prosperous.

Sistan lies between 30° and 32° North latitude and 60° and 62° East longitude, and apart from being the only cultivated land between British territory and Karman it acts as a sort of buffer state between Persia, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan. Its important position has been fully realised by the British Government, who have lately appointed Vice-Consul to Sistain, and it was for the purpose of making this appointment that Major Sykes, journeyed there in the latter part of 1898. He was none too early upon the scene, as a Russian Vice-Consul was appointed about the same time.

The British flag was hoisted at Nasratabad, the present capital of Sistan in February 1899, when, for a few days, Major Sykes and his party were in considerable danger, as the Mullah's tried to incite the populace to tear down the flag and destroy the Feringehs. Had the Mullahs been successful in inflaming the people, matters would have been decidedly unpleasant, as Major Sykes had only a small escort of Indian Cavalry; but, fortunately, the Persian Governor remained firm and pointing out to the assembled mob that the British Consul's flag flew in the sacred city of Meshed, they could not object to the flag at Nasratabad, until that at Meshed was removed. The excitement gradually calmed down and the crowd dispersed, but Major Sykes had a very unpleasant, quatre-d'heure.

Since then the rapid advance of commercial enterprize through the opening up of the new route to Quetta and the British policy of treating all alike, has had due effect upon the people of Sistan among whom, at least, British influence is paramount.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending Jan. 25th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	491	428
Poona (including Cantonment)	14	7
Districts.		
Surat	29	22
Thana	43	44
Nasik	1	1
Poona (excluding City)	3	1
Satara	38	12
Kolaba	4	4
Ratnagiri	2	2
Belgaum	141	104
Dharwar	33	25
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	53	31
Kolhapur	91	70
Cutch	1	2
Baroda territory	35	16
Janjira	7	3
Europeans	5	1
Total...	993	782
Week ending Jan. 18.	857	605
Total to date ...	418,947	327,778

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Khandeish, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kanitha, Rewa Kanthe, Palanpur, Swantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

A VICTORIAN MEMORIAL HALL.

THE VICEROY'S SCHEME.

THE following memorandum, prepared as the result of a conference between his Excellency the Viceroy and some leading citizens of Calcutta has been circulated:—

Since the death of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, the question has been much discussed of a national Indian memorial to her name and reign. Such a memorial, if it is to appeal to the general contributions of the Indian Princes and people, as well as of the official and European public, should have broad and representative character, and should, if it takes the form of a building or institution, be located in some spot which has a metropolitan character, where it is likely to be seen or visited by the largest number of people, and should if possible, bear some direct relation, to the events of he Majesty's wonderful reign. It is not likely thatr the idea of raising large subscriptions in India for a memorial of whatever nature in England, would satisfy public opinion here or meet the requirements of the case. Should any imperial monument or building be raised in London, some of the wealthier members of society and of the Indian Princes might care to contribute towards its erection. But the majority of these persons in India, who would be anxious to give something, would probably prefer to give it in this country, and would wish for a visibl Indian memorial of a reign, which has left so conspicuous and enduring a mark upon Indian history.

The erection of a central Indian memorial in one province or city of India need not interfere with any local desire, whether expressed by a Native State, or a British provincial capital to have a monument of its own. Already Bombay and Madras possess very fine open air statues of the Queen. A third has been ordered for Lahore. The Calcutta statue has already been executed and will shortly arrive. Other great cities are similarly provided. Large buildings and institutions have also been raised in many places in honour of the one or other of the two Jubilees of the Queen, while Native Princes, Chiefs, and rich or representative men have adopted similar methods of commemorating those anniversaries in their cities, or capitals, or States.

It would seem, therefore, that a good deal of what may be possible has already been accomplished in the shape of local commemeration, and that whatever more is likely to be done in that direction, there is scope for such a wider scheme as has been suggested. Even if it be decided, in Bombay, Madras or any other city or province, or in any Native State to raise funds for an independent memorial—as to which each locality will pronounce for itself—it may be thought desirable to devote a certain proportion of the moneys so contributed to a central fund, raised for the erection of a national monument in some central situation. The question next arises whether a national memorial should be

STRUCTURAL OR INSTITUTIONAL,

i. e. whether India, from its contribution, should erect a building, or should create a fund, or endow a trust. There are many objects of a charitable and philanthropic character, affecting the entire mass of the population, to which it is easy to devote such funds in Europe. Owing to distinctions of race, religion, and caste, they are less numerous here. Moreover, of many of the objects that are partially provided or equipped by private charity in European countries, such as hospitals and educational institutions Government accepts the charge in this country. It is difficult also owing to the immense size of India to select an object by which all would equally profit. Some reluctance, moreover may be entertained to allow the exploitation of the Queen's name and of the veneration entertained for her memory in the interests of any particular eleemosynary object, however meritorious it might be. The circumstances in which the money was first given are in time forgotten; and there is even sometimes a tendency to utilise funds so raised as a relief from obligations which ought to be assumed by the Government or the community. Nevertheless, the feelings in favour of a charitable object of endowment may be so strong in some quarters, that it may be desirable to give them full consideration; although their gratification should in all probability be regarded as secondary to the satisfaction of the more concrete aim that is here advocated. The conclusion therefore is arrived at that some sort of, building or structure, provided it to be

A SUFFICIENTLY NOBLE

for all time, bear her name. (The Victoria Hall), and which should commemorate, so far as we can recover them, the renowned or remarkable episodes of the past, and should provide a gallery or museum for the collection of similar objects in the future. It is proposed that such a building should consist of a series of corridors or galleries occupying perhaps the four sides of a quadrangle, and devoted, for example, one to works of statuary and sculpture, a second to paintings, a third to trophies and arms, a fourth to personal relics and memorials. Independent arrangements might be made for the presentation of particular classes of interests, or objects. The collection would probably in practice be confined to the period of British connection with India, i. e. rather more than two centuries, seeing that the relics of earlier times are rarely encountered, and as we recede farther into the past, apt to find their way into public museums. They need not however be excluded from such a collection as is here contemplated, should any donor be found willing to present them. Within its scope, however, at whatever point its limit be drawn, the Victoria Hall should aspire to embrace the memorials of whatever has been pre-eminent in any sphere of public action. Exceptional interest in the case of objects or events, exceptional distinction or service in that of persons, should, irrespective of race or creed be the deciding test of admission. Great care and much assiduity would have to be devoted to the collection of objects, and to the selection of such as might be offered, either at the start, or in the future. The building would be vested, as are the British Museum and the National Gallery in London, in a body of trustees. It is to be hoped that we might attract to its galleries a good many of the effigies or memorials that are now scattered in out-of-the-way places, where no particular reason or desire may be found to exist for their retention; while, by communication with families of distinguished men who have passed away, and by public appeals, it is probable that little difficulty would be experienced in collecting what before long would be a representative and historic exhibition, illustrating the wonderful pages of Indian and Anglo-Indian history, and typifying more particularly the achievements of her late Majesty's reign. As time passes on, legacies would be made by generous donors; and from many an unsuspected quarter gifts would come of objects which are at present shut off from the public view. Such a building should be of stately proportions and handsome design, worthy of its object, of the illustrious name that it would bear, and of the Capital City of India. It should be placed in a central position, visible and accessible to all. It should be the first goal, the obvious shrine, of every visitor, European or Native, to Calcutta. It should be qualified, by the impression that was produced by its character and contents, and by the lessons that they thought to instill instruction, reverence, and patriotism into all those who passed through its halls.

THE NATURAL AND BEST SITE

for such a building would, perhaps, be where the Ochterlony Monument now stands. But that site is already occupied, and there might be objections to occupying with a permanent fabric any portion of the open expanse constituting the "maidan" strictly so called, which an unwritten law has, with a few exceptions, very properly preserved from encroachment for the health and the recreation of this densely populated city. A site facing the river would have great natural attractions. But the best of all such sites has already been taken up by the Eden Gardens; while, further to the south, the Fort and its surroundings block the path. At the southern end of the "maidan" we are too distant from the city.

There exists, however, in the north-east corner of the "maidan" a space of ground, which can hardly be described as belonging to the "maidan" proper, since it constitutes, like the Eden Gardens on the opposite or north-west side, a sort of annexe to it. This is the open space between Esplanade Row on the north, and the Ochterlony monument on the south, Government House Gardens on the west, and Chowringhee on the east. It is at present traversed only by foot tracks, and wandered over by occasional cattle and boys. The proposal is to take this tract of ground, occupying about 900 feet from north to south, and 1,001 feet from east to west, and to convert it into a beautiful public garden, with flowerbeds and shrubs and trees. It would compare on the eastern side with the Eden Gardens on the west and with Government House Gardens in the centre, carrying a continuous garden belt right across the centre of Calcutta from the Hooghly to Chowringhee. In the centre of this garden would be placed the Victoria Hall, to contain the collections that have been described—no other building whatsoever being admitted to the enclosure. Security would be taken by enlisting the names of the best architects that the Empire can produce, that a worthy building were raised, fronted by a noble approach. Other sites may be deserving of discussion and should be considered before any final decision is arrived at. But, after a good deal of investigation and study, that which has been mentioned is recommended as the best.

THERE REMAINS ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

Should such a building be raised in memory of Queen Victoria, it might be a becoming and suitable thing that her statue, which was provided by public subscription at the time of the Jubilee of 1897, and which will shortly arrive in Calcutta, should be placed in front of the hall which will bear her name. The funds contributed at the time were not altogether sufficient to furnish a pedestal and a canopy to the statue in addition to the bronze figure itself. The completion of this work might very properly be made a first charge, though it would not be a large one upon the funds to be raised by the present appeal. The scope and splendour of the building to be erected behind it must depend in the main upon the amount of the contributions that are received. It is feared, to be believed that, for so representative an object, complaint would have to be made of an inadequate response.

To sum up, the objects which have been recommended in this memorandum, and for which it is proposed to invite the subscriptions of the Indian public, in commemoration of the late Queen-Empress, are the following:—

(1) The erection in Calcutta of a memorial building or hall, to be called by her Majesty's name, and to constitute a National Gallery for all India, handing down to future generations the records and trophies, and memorials, of whatever has been great or remarkable in the past.

(2) The completion, on a scale of suitable dignity and magnificence, of the Queen-Empress in Calcutta, already subscribed for in the Jubilee year 1897.

(3) Should a substantial balance remain over after these two objects have been realised, it might be devoted to such philanthropic or charitable objects as may, in the discussion that will ensue, be commended by the general sense of the community.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Most people are more or less aware of the great things accomplished by irrigation in the Punjab. Probably few, however, outside the Province, realise how important a part our canals contribute towards the sum of our prosperity in the Punjab. The administration Report of the Irrigation Department for 1899-1900 does not show such an advance as would probably have been recorded in a year of normal seasons. Still the results in themselves are sufficiently striking. The total direct receipts from Canals,—Imperial, Provincial, and Contributory,—was Rs. 1,30,04,516, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,01,51,479 (of which some two-fifths were capital expenditure); while the indirect revenues credited to the Canals on account of enhanced land revenue amounted to Rs. 17,29,477. The area irrigated is now nearly five and a quarter million acres—a net increase of 383,188 over that of last year. But, in spite of this increase in area, the indirect revenue was less by a few thousands, and the excess of receipts over expenditure considerably smaller than in 1898-99. This is partly explained by the remissions of revenue found necessary owing to the lowness of the rivers. The same cause, namely, the scarcity of the rainfall, led to an increase in the area of irrigation. Most of the major works report a demand for water in excess of the supply, and from these canals a net profit, after paying interest was drawn of Rs. 58,19,101, as compared with Rs. 54,05,110 in the previous year. These totals, however, give only a partial idea of the value of the canals to the Province, a value which it is impossible to state fully in figures. We know that the acreage irrigated exceeds 5,000,000 and that the value of the crops raised on irrigated lands amounts to Rs. 18,51,96,040, while it is certain that, even in good seasons only a small fraction of that output would be realised without irrigation. With regard to the Chenab Canal, its rapid extension and remarkable success have been dwelt upon both by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor in public speeches at Lyallpur. Over two crores and fifty lakhs of rupees have now been spent upon this work, and during the review it irrigated a total area of 1,353,223 acres—excluding some 70,000 acres not assessed owing to failure of crops. In the previous year the area was only 702,061 acres, and the decided increase reported was due partly to the development of the Gugera Branch, and partly to economical distribution of the water during a time of very keen demand. According to the report, the maximum area irrigable has by no means yet been reached. The Chenab Canal alone yielded a profit on the years working of Rs. 23,28,331, which is equal to a return of 9·26 per cent. on the capital outlay. Good progress has been made with the construction of the Jhelum Canal, and more work still might have been accomplished, had the original project of importing 20,000 famine labourers from Hissar been fully carried out. Unfortunately, however, when 10,000 of them had been located on the works, the outbreak of cholera made it inadvisable to import any more of these people, some 3,000 of whom either died or ran away. The report, however, speaks well of the work done by the remainder, 295 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork being carried out by their labour. The amount expended on the canal during the year was Rs. 28,15,0·3, bringing the total debited to the project at the end of the year to Rs. 35,10,590.—"U. and M. Gazette."

ART MUSIC AND DRAMA.

SOUTH KENSINGTON EXHIBITIONS.

NEW COSTER SONG.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

THE exhibition at South Kensington of the illustration of the last fifty years—a period covering the great English school of "the sixties"—could not fail to be interesting, but it does fail to be entirely adequate. Whether it be the result of having so large a committee without a strong guiding head, or lack of knowledge and energy for the attainment of a perfect result, or whether, it be from an unfair bias towards "process" and other modern methods of mechanical reproduction, what is certain is that, from the point of view of a thorough historical survey, there are grave and even ludicrous omissions which even now it would be well for the authorities to make good. To take the most glaring example of all, Rossetti is represented by nothing but a recent half-tone process-block a "Portrait of Miss Siddall," which was never intended to be an illustration at all. This means that a series of the most magnificent illustrations of the modern schools of poetic romance have been ignored—the five to the Moxon "Tennyson" the four to Christina Rossetti's "Poems," and the frontispiece to Allingham's "Music-master" And though nowhere else is there the same wholesale omission in the case of so important an artist, the charge of inadequacy has to be raised against the committee's dealings with the works of a large number of deceased artists. They have not selected their best, nor of the chief leaders have they selected largely enough. And it must be remembered that illustrations are not like original pictures; with some trouble and resolution in applying to the proper quarters they can be obtained. Take the case of Millais. Of his illustrations to the "Tennyson" of 1857 nothing is included beyond two almost unimportant bits of outline drawing for "Lockaley Hall" and "The Talking Oak;" the "Cleopatra" is not there, nor the "Queen Eleanor," nor the "Mariana," nor "The Sisters," nor the "St. Agnes"—all works quite in the first rank and exhibiting certain qualities of wood-engraving which are not to be obtained by any other process under the sun. Turning to Madox Brown, we find four only of illustrations, but among them his "Prisoner of Chillon," one of the most remarkable illustrations of the century, is not included. Some of the best things of Pinwell, of Lawless, of Burne-Jones, together with the graver and more sincere early work of Du Maurier, find no place at all.

The catalogue of omissions becomes monotonous, but one begins to think in the end that it is also significant. For it is just the work which displays wood-engraving at its best which receives the most inadequate treatment. One speaks most leniently of the omission of the best work of living men—of Mr. Holman Hunt, of Mr. F. Sandys, and of Mr. Whistler, to name only three. They, it may be urged, might have looked after their own interests. But it is a historical collection, and the illustrations of these artists have become historical beyond dispute, and it should have been the task of the authorities, to see that they were represented completely and worthily. Had those in power had their eyes open to the merits of the past and to the beauty of the rapidly disappearing art of wood-engraving, the exhibition would have shown a better sense of balance and a more complete record of an almost perfect school. It has become the fashion for the critic to run down engraving and to exalt "process," because process can come more closely to the artist's handling. That is partly true, but it is not wholly advantageous; it is not all a gain that the artist should be able to set down whatever freedom of touch he chooses within the pages of a book, any more than it would be all a gain for an artist to be able to design stained-glass windows without "leading." Limits inculcate artistic wisdom; they also refine beauty; technique without difficulties leads to deterioration. There has come to be a strong element of manuscript—it is manuscript set down to face a page of type; and in its place it is not so good for its purpose as was the old wood-engraving, which did, as it were, set type beside type and create a harmony. Take, for an example, the engravings of Mr. Arthur Hughes's charming drawings, which are here shown side by side with the originals. For the purpose of book illustration they are actually better than the originals, and look better in connection with the printed page than the originals could do. This is the moral which an adequate representation of the school of the sixties might have forced home to the consciences of a few artists. Granted that much careless work was done, that in consequence certain passages of the reproductions are travesties of the originals, on the whole we maintain boldly that more was gained than lost by the beautiful and sober process of wood-engraving, which has now gone out of fashion. The official catalogue is at present a mountain of inaccuracies; many very brilliant renderings of quite modern work—that of M. Paul Renouard, for instance—are wood-engraving and not "process" at all. Altogether, to be either just or complete, exhibition and catalogue require a thorough revising.

"A Christmas Night's Dream," with which Mr. Albert Chevalier ends his programme at Queen's Hall, has a song that will stand high in the "repertoire" of our only coster. The fantastic little operetta is altother complete and amusing, and Madame Lilian Eldee makes just as graceful a fairy queen as Mr. Chevalier makes an uproarantic waiter at "our resterong." As for the music of Mr. Alfred H. West—who has been a pianist, by the way, since he was three years old, and possesses a goodly store of music he composed between the ages of seven and fourteen—it is full of life and melody. There is a passage, in the overture, in which a comic element is introduced between the oboe and bassoon; the former repeatedly announcing, during a modulation, the first bar of the forthcoming theme for strings, and later on, alternately with the bassoon, indulging in an "imitation" which has the effect of sarcastic mimicry. Of all peculiar remarks on his entertainment that Mr. Chevalier has collected in his mental scrap book, the following is certainly unique. One evening, in a provincial town, Mr. Charles Ingle, Chevalier's manager, observed a man lingering on the outskirts of the crowd of people pressing their way into the hall. First he looked at the bills, went up to the box office, but hastily backed away again. "I'm sure you will enjoy yourself, sir, if you once go in!" said Mr. Ingle, encouragingly; so the reluctant man went in. At the end of the performance the manager was on the watch for him, thinking that he looked like an artistic judge whose opinion would be of value. The man came out of the hall slowly and pensively. "Well, how did you like him?" asked the manager, alluding, of course, to Mr. Chevalier. "Oh! I enjoyed myself," said the reluctant man, "but, d'you know I think I prefer oratorio!"

With nothing but a pianoforte to accentuate the humour of his songs and dialogue Mr. Grossmith on Tuesday succeeded in moving a numerous audience to continuous laughter for two hours. Mr. Grossmith has an advantage over most entertainers in the circumstance that he is as much actor as musician. To his shrewd observation of men and women and of modern manners he adds a talent for caricature enabling him to present commonplace people and occurrences in the most whimsical light. His truthful illustrations are rendered attractive by a gilding of fancy. Mr. Grossmith gave a number of his most diverting sketches besides an entirely new series of oddities gathered under the general title of "Little Worries." He told his hearers "How to Compose a Waltz," related some of the troubles connected with residence in a flat, and sang the popular ditty "The Baby on the Shore," during a disquisition on the peculiarities of a certain type of American drama. Into "Little Worries" the grotesque element largely entered, indeed, the comedian was to the fore throughout. The inconveniences of the back seat of a dog-cart recklessly driven on a bad road, the disagreeable features of morning letters, the terrors of invaluable servants, the occasional difficulties of writing a telegram in a crowded post-office, and a few pleasant fictions associated with weddings proved themes thoroughly congenial to Mr. Grossmith, who carried through his exhausting programme with unfluctuating vivacity and readiness of musical resource.

Mr. Kubelik, the young Paganini player who won so much success last year, will be back in London early in the fashionable season, and has arranged for half a dozen violin recitals at St. James's Hall on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in May. Mr. Whitehead's list of concerts already fixed for St. James's Hall this spring has, by the way, just been issued. Besides the Kubelik recitals the list includes six concerts by the Joachim Quartet between April 25 and May 10, a series of St. James Hall Ballad Concerts commencing Jan. 30, some pianoforte recitals by Herr Emil Sauer beginning March 20, and concerts by Mesdames Frickenhaus, Stuart, Reynolds Millward, Henkel, and M. Poole, Messrs. Van Rooy, Plunket Greene, Borewick, Burnham Archie Rosenthal, O'Sullivan, and Nicholl.

The Enlish Opera Company, which, under the direction of Mr. Savage, gave a long season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in the autumn, is to be disbanded next week. The reason given is the very candid one that the percentage of earnings is not great enough to warrant the company in taking the risks of a more extended tour. The enterprise was on a generous scale, but it seems that in New York, as in London, the chief artists of the operatic stage, although many of them British or American by birth, will not sing in English, and that the wealthy portion of the public will not support and operatic enterprise in which stars are not engaged.

With the approval and co-operation of Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. H. J. Brooks is painting a picture representing "A First Night at her Majesty's Theatre." In the foreground a scene from one of the beautifully-mounted plays for which this theatre is famous, will be represented as in progress, while the background in subdued light will present the great gathering of first-nighters. "I propose," says the artist, in a letter describing this bold enterprise, "making portraits of all the occupants of the theatre representing a selection from the most eminent men and women of the nineteenth century, and as such the picture will be an interesting legacy to posterity." What more need be said to make the change which has come over the spirit of the playgoing world since the time—well within the memory of many of us—when the fashionable world took little or no heed of first-nights at the play.

The fierce light that beats upon the heir apparent to a throne is exemplified by the fact that our enterprising contemporary, "The Stage," has been taking count of the Prince of Wales's visit to the London theatres during the year just ended. The result affords abundant evidence of his Royal Highness's taste for theatrical entertainments. The visits number fifty-two, including fourteen nights at the opera, and this, in spite of the fact that there are gaps in July and December, owing to absence from London and a period of Court mourning. Pieces of all classes from plays of Shakespeare to three-act farces—from musical burlesques to standard English comedies—figure in the list which, it is observed, numbers two visits to "San Toy," at Daly's, and to "Miss Hobbs at the Duke of York's.

A large audience filled St. James's Hall when the Ysaye Quartet made their second appearance. From this it may be inferred that the public curiosity had been stimulated by the differences of opinion concerning their achievements last week. To judge by the applause of the audience it looks as though they had established themselves as favourites very speedily. The applause was the more significant as the works in which they appeared were not calculated to produce any great popular enthusiasm. One of them was new—and new works seldom woo the British public from an attitude of respectful reserve. If they do, the enthusiasm is usually in inverse ratio to their value; and whatever the shortcomings of Mr. Saint-Saens' new quartet, meretricious straining after effect is not one of them. The applause therefore was largely given to the players. M. Faures piano quartet is another work which is not, in itself, likely to set British hands a clapping for all its sincerity and ingenuity. It was not a happy idea to put it in the same programme with the Quartet of Saint-Saens, nor did the arrangement of the rest of the programme show any skill in arrangement. It was far too long to begin with—it was close on five before the work of M. Faure was reached and Vieuxtemps did not make a good third to Saint-Saens and Faure. We wanted either more contrast or more consistency. But if anything could have reconciled one to the Fantasia Appassionata it was M. Ysaye's playing. He has seldom done anything more nobly. And the noblest thing of all was that he left out some of it. The relief when M. Ysaye played Beethoven's Romance in G was very great. It always is a relief to get away from shallow pretentiousness to deep and natural feeling. Mme. Blauvelt sang, for the first time in England since the summer. Her voice seems to have gained in power, but is in all other respects unchanged and very good, and she sings with more genuine expressiveness than she was wont to do. Her rendering of Schubert's "Der Hirt auf den Felsen" was extremely sympatheic, only the opening seemed to me to be taken so slowly as to deprive it of some of the naivete which is its chief charm. Mr. Clinton played the clarionet obbligato very ably; Herr Schonberger played Schubert's 'Wanderer' Fantasia; and save for a few arbitrary and erratic new effects, it was a performance of high merit—technically excellent, and in respect of interpretation, free from affectation or excess, and full of bright expression.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased nearly everywhere and the rise has been brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India and at the northerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum has fallen in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Sind, while elsewhere it continues to be in excess of normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Bellary and Sholapur and the lowest 40° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Allahabad, about a quarter of an inch at Cawnpore, and very light showers at Delhi and Jhansi.

The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared but conditions are still somewhat favourable for local showers in the North-West Provinces. Elsewhere the weather shows a tendency to gradually clear.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR COLONIAL GARRISONS.

A MILITARY correspondent of the "Times" contributes the following in reference to the propose employment of Indian troops in the Colonies:—

The announcement that the Indian Government is about to raise five native regiments to take the place of British troops now occupying certain colonial garrisons will arouse plentiful and perhaps not altogether harmonious discussion among advanced critics of military affairs. The subject is essentially one of those which can only be satisfactorily dealt with on a basis of sound knowledge of the exigencies of both the home and Indian Military Services. Many of those who, from the home standpoint only, would regard it as wholly impossible that British troops could, for such purposes as those indicated, be replaced by native corps, however admirably loyal and efficient, may be surprised to learn what measure of success has already attended the employment of Indian battalions over seas. On the other hand, those who imagine that, because Indian battalions have been for some years past doing excellent work in East Africa, more especially in connection with the Uganda Protectorate, an extension of the system presents no serious difficulties may find themselves seriously mistaken. Of course, the idea presents certain obvious advantages, to which attention has already been briefly drawn. Colonial garrisons are, as every one knows, a heavy drain upon our military system. They involve, moreover, sacrifices both of money and men, which cannot easily be estimated from any published returns. The trooping arrangements for garrisons such as those at Hong Kong, Singapore and Mauritius are on a different plane from those in connection with the Indian reliefs, while not infrequently local epidemics which would not seriously affect Indian troops may play havoc with British soldiers. Undoubtedly, too, the isolation of a British corps, or, what is worse, a detachment of a British corps, in a comparatively remote corner of the world tends inevitably to at least a temporary deterioration quite incompatible with that condition of alertness which should be the first characteristic of a colonial garrison. There remains the extreme desirableness of reducing colonial duty for British troops to a minimum of absolute requirement in view of the heavy demands which the recent and pending increase of the home Army is making upon our recruiting resources. A few years back Secretaries of State for War were pleased and proud to be able to announce the release of a single battalion from the foreign establishment. Nowadays recent additions to our colonial responsibilities would render the release of five British battalions from certain posts for service at new and important points peculiarly timely and desirable.

But such an experiment is not by any means free from risk. It may have been found that colonial service is popular among the native troops in India, but it must be remembered that our experience in this direction has been limited, and gained under somewhat exceptional conditions. The example, for instance, of the Sikh police in China can scarcely be quoted as a case in point. These men are specially recruited on terms which would probably be found inapplicable to such military service as would be required by the Home Government. The Hong Kong Regiment, is an admirable organisation, but Hong Kong is on quite a different footing from a station like for instance Mauritius and a system which has been found to work there successfully might prove quite inoperative in a Colony less closely associated with India. Turning to the Indian regiments which have done so well in East Africa, it must be borne in mind that, here again, special circumstances were involved, and apparently only temporary requirements had to be fulfilled. For such requirements it is always possible to obtain volunteers from the native army of India, whether in the shape of picked individual soldiers or of entire corps. The service is regarded as active service, and, as such, possesses a natural attraction for fighting men. But it remains to be seen whether any regular scheme of colonial garrisons in periodical reliefs would be accepted with anything like equal cheerfulness. Moreover, the expense of maintaining these Indian regiments in Uganda and other parts of East Africa was very considerable. In the case of some corps, indeed, the transport to inland stations of rice and other indispensable articles of native food was simply enormous. Such considerations would not, of course, hold good to the same extent in the case of garrisons like those at Mauritius and Singapore, but it may well be questioned whether, in the long run, any serious saving of expense would accrue from the substitution of native for British troops at the places named. In the case of Mauritius in particular, it will have been noted that it is in contemplation to employ two of the new native regiments in place of the single battalion of Madras Infantry which now forms the garrison. A substantial increase of the garrison may be desirable on imperial grounds, but the fact remains that, prior to the war, a detachment of four British companies was considered sufficient, and that, when these were carried off to the Cape in the "Powerful" to take part with the rest of the battalion in the war, it was considered necessary to replace them by a very much larger representation of native troops. If in all, or even the majority of cases, colonial garrisons now held by a single British unit are henceforth to be held by two native units, the change will certainly not prove an economical one.

It is this question of the moral effect exercised by the presence of white troops, quite apart from merely numerical considerations, which affords perhaps the most serious argument in this discussion. Where there are already two British battalions, one might perhaps be easily and safely replaced by a native battalion, just as in Hong Kong the Hong Kong Regiment has worked admirably by the side of British battalion until lately habitually quartered at that station. But take away the only existing British battalion in a colony and substitute for it a native battalion, and very dubious results may follow unless, perchance, naval representation is to supply the deficiency. Native corps suffer quite as much as, if not more than, British corps in isolation, and have the additional disadvantage of having less than half the number of officers. Indian troops, moreover, cannot be expected to maintain invariably quite the same attitude which British troops are by national character and their officers, example accustomed to maintain towards the indigenous population. Where disturbances occur between a British garrison and the local "blacks" there is seldom any difficulty in suppressing them without extraneous aid. But before now native corps have become seriously embroiled with the local inhabitants to the extreme inconvenience of the imperial authorities, and what has happened in the case of one native regiment may happen with another. It is obvious, too, that the argument which deprecates the locking up of British battalions in isolated garrisons, on the ground that they are thus deprived of opportunities for instruction in the serious business of war, is one which can be equally urged against the similar isolation of fine Indian regiments. Lastly there is the advisability of making still further foreign demands upon the fighting classes of India to be considered. Not a few experts think that already we have quite enough Sikhs, for instance, employed outside Indian limits, and who regard continued drains upon this magnificent reserve of fighting material as a gravely mistaken policy. The foregoing considerations may well make us pause before accepting the proposed new departure as in every way unexceptionable. It may be that important modifications of our existing system of colonial garrisons are necessary, but it does not follow as a matter of course that herein we should be content to lean, as we seemed predisposed to lean whenever the slightest occasion arises upon India. It may be questioned whether the systematic employment of Militia battalions, such as may volunteer for service in the Mediterranean, or, when the war is over, at the Cape, may not provide us with all the relief we require in the way of releasing Regular troops for urgent requirements. Again, we have surely not yet reached the end of our tether in the direction of forming corps, nearly as useful for colonial service as the best Indian troops would be, out of the more warlike tribes of East and Central Africa. The resources of India in the way of recruits may be enormous, but, as regards real fighting men, they are not limitless, and certainly should not be strained except in circumstances of dire emergency.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th February.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah. ..... inches	29·933
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	73·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	6·65
Dew Point	62·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded if 10) ...	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	77·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·7
General Direction of wind*	NNE, N, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	235

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

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How much of your Indian day is given to the solid pursuit of culture, how much to the improvement of your intellectual faculties? Are you keeping in touch with what is going on at home? Do you know by actual reading as much as you should know of the best literature of your own land? Have you lost something of that familiarity with those masters of English literature, whom you were taught to love in your youth at home? How can you help yourself, you ask, when you are living in an environment where books are few, and reading necessarily only of the most perfunctory sort?

The "Englishman" in a leader published a few weeks ago said that Europeans in India are especially liable to get out of touch with European culture. The "Pioneer" referred to the remoteness of most stations from Libraries and the centres of learning. Plainly the difficulty is greatly aggravated by the peculiar conditions by which life in India is surrounded.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Without questioning the talent in "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters," or the interests of the present discussion, we cannot help remarking that the book and the mystery which attaches to it do not strike us as healthy signs of the time. With all its cleverness and human interest, a book like "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters" is without the living wind that blows through true literature; it is essentially vaporous and not quite wholesome. It is clever and engrossing, and touches many hearts; but a book may do all this without being essentially valuable. The hopes of fiction lie in big conceptions, a wide stage, and the power to embody character and emotion; not merely to state these in narrow exquisite compass. Of course, if the book is a genuine correspondence, these remarks do not apply. But even in that case they may not be wholly without justification.

"During a period of something over fifty years," says the editor of *Punch*, "working with almost unbroken regularity, week after week, and year by year, Sir John Tenniel" has given the British public his very best. A grand, and, in the history of pictorial journalism, unique record." Browning had to complain at one time of the British public who loved him not. There is no doubt about the feeling of the British public for Sir John Tenniel. When in 1893 the Queen on Lord Rosebery's recommendation, conferred knighthood upon him she interpreted the universal feeling of respect and affection for a man of undoubted genius and high integrity, who for many years had spoken the thought of the best minds of this country in his own happy and wonderful way. On January 2 Sir John took leave of *Punch* for good—there are to be no other "last appearances." Mr. Burnand tells us—with a noble cartoon called "Time's Appeal." Bellona is seated in her chariot with stern face and dripping spear holding back her horses at the bidding of Father Time, who holds an infant, the New Century in his arms, and is supported by the pleading figure of Peace.

It will involve some sacrifice to Mr. Lehmann to exchange his comfortable home at Bourne End for the hard work of a newspaper office. But his politics will find a more appropriate outlet in the "Daily News" than in "Punch"; for "The Vagrant's" "Letters to the Celebrated" can hardly have been a joy to the proprietors of "Punch" or to the majority of "Punch's" readers. At the present time Mr. Lehmann is more happily engaged upon a series of "Conversational Hints to Young Riders," and a volume of his quite admirable light verse is in the press. The literary traditions of the "Daily News" will be safe in his hands, and, oddly enough, Mr. Lehmann's Radicalism is strictly confined to party politics. In the "Granta" a Cambridge paper which he edited for some years a staunchly Tory attitude was taken in every academic discussion; those who wished to turn the University into a training-college for clerks and engineers had no more implacable opponent than Mr. Lehmann. And, when there was a likelihood of a fight with France over the Fashoda business, "The Vagrant" in mellifluous verse welcomed the prospect of a scrimmage. . . . "Well, if they want to fight us, Coats off and let the fun begin!" he sang.

At a dinner given by the Authors' Club at Whitehall Court, Admiral Kennedy and Mr. Bronson Howard were the guests and Mr. Morley Roberts was the chairman. Mr. Morley Roberts said that he was peculiarly fitted to preside when an Admiral was the guest, since he (the speaker) had been a foremast hand, and had dipped his fist in a tar bucket in "an infernal old wind jammer." Admiral Kennedy told of the extreme interest he had found in the works of many of those present, notably those of Mr. Morley Roberts and Mr. Bullen. As for his own book, "Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor," the work was no trouble to him, since he had only to put down a record of his adventures. Sir Henry Bergne, in proposing the toast of Mr. Bronson Howard, the well known American dramatic writer, appealed to Mr. Howard to use his interest in getting America to join the international convention for the protection on copyright.

Sir Robert Herbert is editing a book which may be some guide to the settlement of South Africa. It is the speeches and letters of the late Earl of Carnarvon—Froude's friend and Sir Robert Herbert's kinsman—on the affairs of British North America. With these—and the particular reference is to Canada—he was identified as Colonial Secretary.

A correspondence took place between the late Dr. Martineau and Professor Knight, chiefly on the doctrines of Unitarianism and the Trinity. It is now to be published, as a volume, by Mr. Murray under the title "Inter Amicos," which happily indicates the note of the correspondence. Mr. Murray, who makes this announcement, has also in the press a series of studies by Professor Knight on ethical and philosophical problems.

Mr. Robert Barr has discovered—or, rather, revived—a second Merry Monarch in James V. of Scotland. He is recounting, in a volume that Messrs. Chatto announce, a series of droll episodes in the life of this whimsical king. His subjects, it would seem, called him "Jimmy," and Mr. Barr thought of calling these tales the "Jimmy Stories." However, he has decided in favour of "The Adventures of a Merry Monarch," obviously a better title. Mr. Barr is at present in Italy, and is going to Egypt before he returns to London.

An exhibition of Ruskin drawings, which promises to be a great success, will shortly open in connection with the Old Water-Colour Society. A large number of the Ruskin pictures at Coniston are to be shown, and the owners of others have gladly fallen in with the idea. The object is to illustrate the progress of Ruskin as an artist, and the influences—say, of Turner, Harding, or Prout—which affected him. Ruskin's first plan was to illustrate "Modern Painters" by means of wood engravings, and a certain number of these were prepared. Mr. George Allen is sending them to this exhibition.

The family papers at Raynham, the seat of the Townshend family, have been drawn upon for a book which Mr. Murray has nearly ready. It is a military life of Field-Marshal George, first Marquis Townshend. He took part in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden, Laffeldt, and the capture of Quebec. Any new information about the Jacobite rising which Culloden crushed, and about the royal "butcher," the Duke of Cumberland, should be valuable. On Wolfe, the English hero of Canada, we should also get fresh lights in this volume, which is by Colonel Townshend.

Some little time ago Mr. H. H. Cunynghame, one of the Assistant Under-Secretaries of the Home Office, gave us a book about art enamelling on metals. There has been a revival of this old art both here and in France, and the book has been an influence to that end. Mr. Cunynghame has been revising and enlarging it for a new edition, which Messrs Constable are to bring out. Those who knew the Parnell Commission will remember the ever-courteous secretary, who was Mr. Cunynghame. Before he was a lawyer he was in the army, and all his life he has been as enthusiastic a scientist as the Premier himself.

Mr. Bret Harte has written a kindly letter to be included in a book about him which Messrs Greening are about to issue. He remarks that when he comes to read the volume he will no doubt find much in it that should be left to his tombstone. He has assisted the author of the volume, Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton, to a variety of information which could hardly have been found otherwise. When Mr. Bret Harte edited the "Overland Monthly," he drew for it a cover sketch representing the race of civilisation towards the Pacific Slope. This memento of day which are now rather long ago will be reproduced in the book.

The "Paston Letters" have now established themselves as one of the main documents in relation to English life at the time of the Wars of the Roses. It is the more interesting, therefore, to learn that a large number of hitherto unpublished epistles are now being added to them. These will fill a whole volume, so that the work will make four volumes in a new edition which Messrs. Constable are bringing out, instead of three as before. All the letters were written by and to a well-known English family between the years 1422 and 1509. Mr. James Gairdner, of the Public Record Office, edits them.

There will be stories of Borrow and FitzGerald in a volume on East Anglia, which is appearing through Messrs. Macmillan. Tennyson and his county do not come in for the author, Mr. W. A. Dutt, only covers Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeshire. Still, these are areas enough to include the "highways and byways" of many celebrities. Mary Tudor stayed at Framlingham for convenience of escape to Flanders. Anne Boleyn and Catharine Howard were natives of this part of the country, and so, coming to later years, were Gainsborough, David Cox, and Constable, to say nothing of Crabbe. There is scarcely a part of England where historic associations are thicker, where there is more of the material for a good book. This one has illustrations by Mr. Joseph Pennell.

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Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure."
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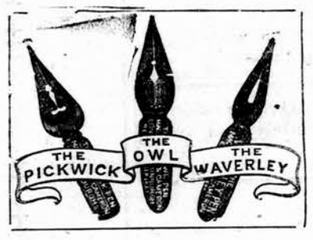

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
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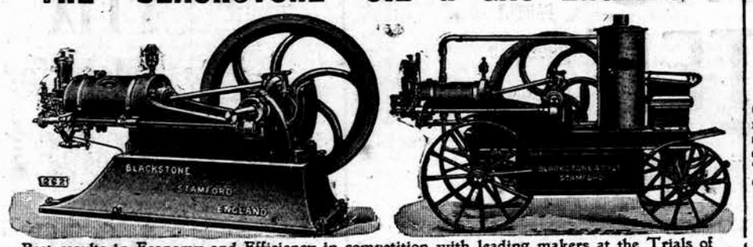

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A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.
SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A Professional Nurse (*Qualified*).
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CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a* WORTHLESS IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
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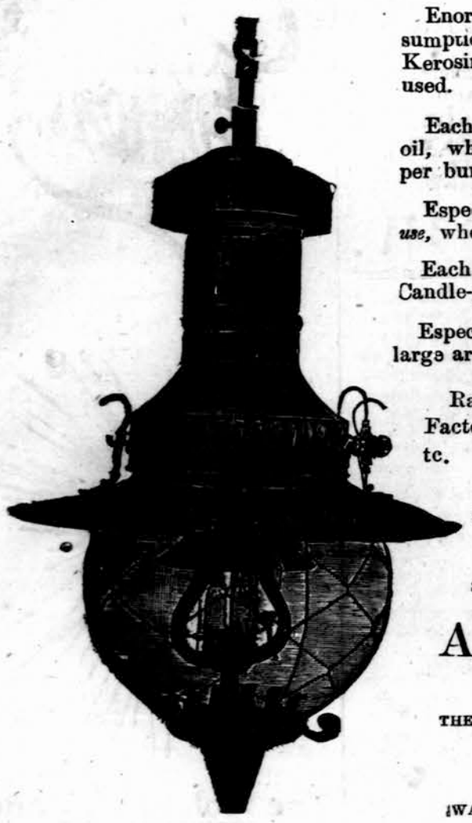
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

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ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

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IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

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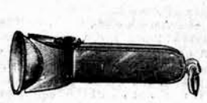
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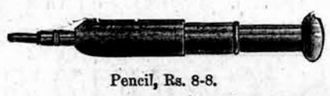
Pencil Case, Rs. 10.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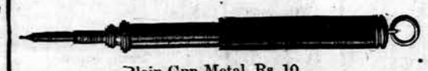
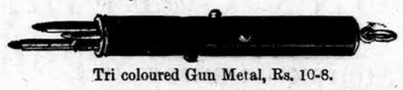
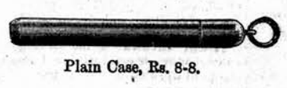
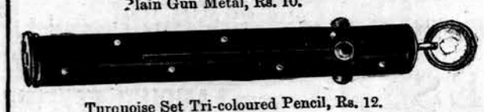
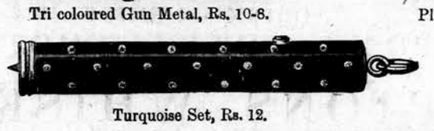

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

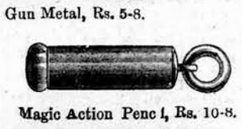

Tri coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

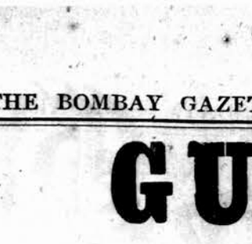
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.


Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.


Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.


Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.


Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.


Silver B Rs. 17

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

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Gents' Case, Card Turquoise S Rs. 16-8 ; Plain, Rs. 12-8

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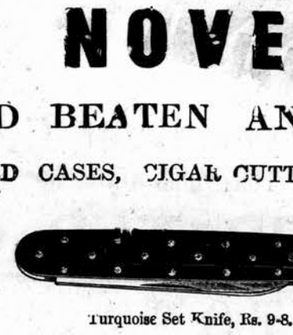
Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.


Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19

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